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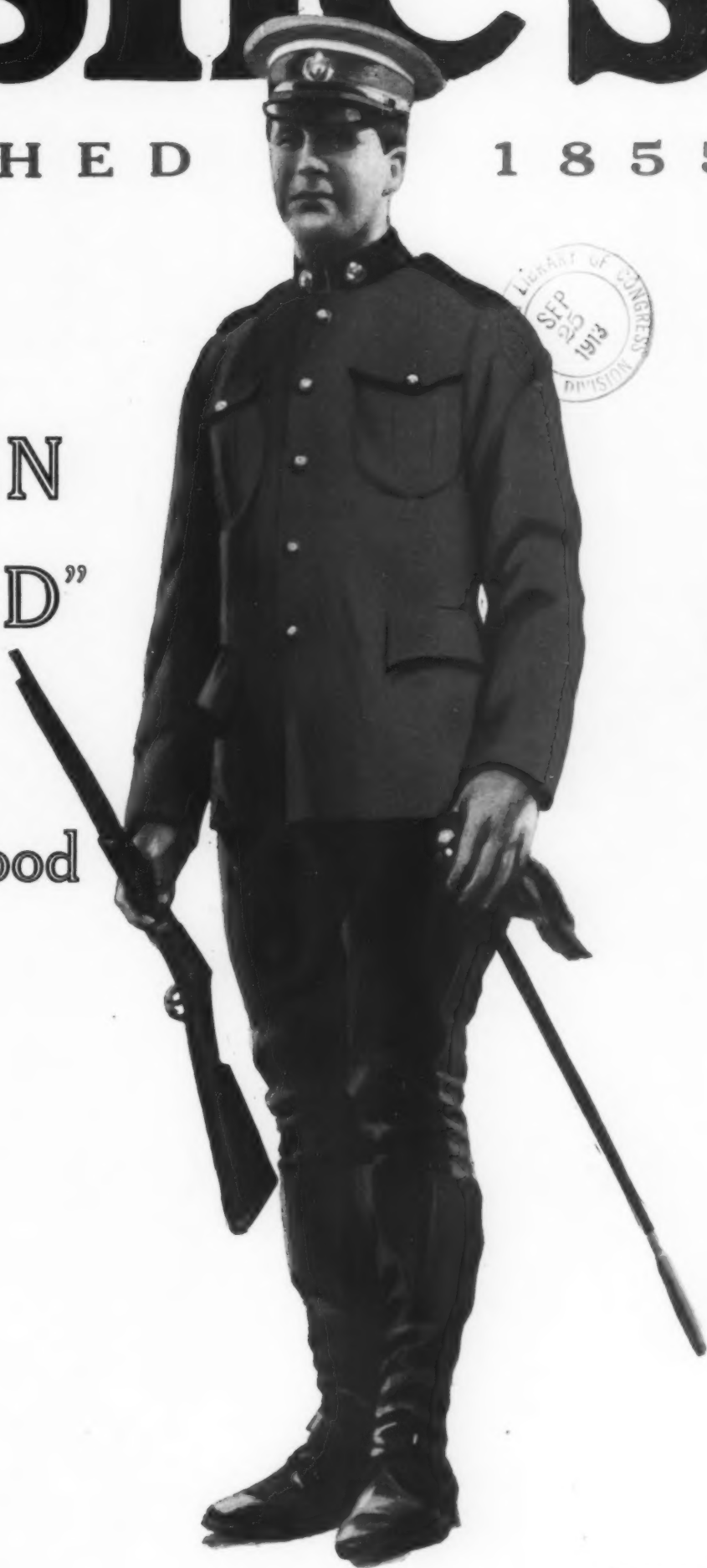
ESTABLISHED

1855

"GENTLEMEN UNAFRAID"

BY

James Oliver Curwood



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The Schweinler Press

A PATROLMAN OF THE FROZEN NORTH
One of Canada's North West Mounted Police

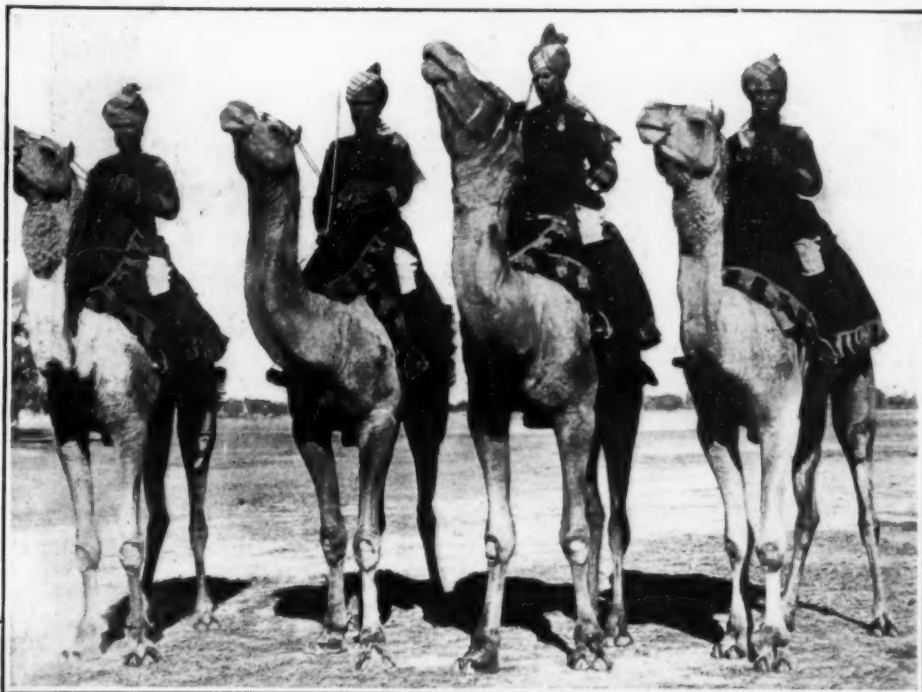
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Curious Phases of the Lives of Animals



A SLOW BUT SURE STEED

A Filipino lad riding a huge tortoise on the island of Panay, Philippine Islands. These giant tortoises, which are mostly found in the Galapagos and other Pacific Islands, are now nearly extinct. The shells of these tortoises are often three or four feet long. The animals frequently weigh between three and four hundred pounds, and they live to extreme ages, some a hundred years and over. A large specimen of the hawk's bill turtle will yield as high as eight pounds of shell, which is used in making tortoise shell combs, etc. Each scale is beautifully marked, but is very thin and for purposes of manufacture it is necessary to weld several scales together. This is done by heating in oil or by boiling when the scale softens and can be welded.



UNUSUAL AND INTERESTING CAVALRY

Soldiers of a camel troop of the Indian Army. Camels are used extensively by the Indian army along the desert frontiers. Camel corps have been frequently formed of European troops when operating in Egypt and the Sudan since about 1880. In Egypt a camel corps is a permanent branch of the regular army. There is a number of breeds of camels, some strong and slow for carrying loads across the desert and doing farm work, but those used in the army are slender, swift and of easy gait for riding. In an emergency a camel can travel, with a load, from seventy to eighty miles per day.



WHY NOT HERD YOUR SHEEP ON A MOTORCYCLE?

The use of a motorcycle, one of the world's latter day inventions, in one of the oldest industries the world has ever known might be productive of excellent results on the large sheep ranches. This picture shows 5000 sheep in one flock in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Sheep raising has been known in every country and in all times. The wild progenitors of the sheep are unknown, but as the animal has been from earliest times, susceptible of inbreeding and cross breeding, the tendency was early taken advantage of by man and has led to the high development of the animal and the formation of numerous breeds. The fine-wooled sheep are the Merinos, the sheep of Spain which for a long period controlled the wool market of the world. Sheep raising has proved profitable in countries where there are extensive tracts of cheap land, because sheep can thrive where cattle cannot.



A BOY WHOM BEES DO NOT STING

Little five-year-old Walter Berry of Atchison, Kansas, seems to know pretty well how to handle bees. His father had just caught this swarm of bees out in the timber and was bringing it in for the child, who handles all the family bees. He has absolutely no fear of them as will be seen by the picture, which shows him with his bare arms around this large swarm of honey makers.



A FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP OF THE FLOCK

On the large ostrich farms in Arizona and California, there is always in each flock a leader, as is the case with almost all animals. And this leader is picked by his ability to fight. It is rare and unusual to see a picture of ostriches battling for supremacy, but one of our correspondents was fortunate enough to secure a good photo of these huge birds in their fighting attitude just at the start of a serious "dispute." The photo was taken on the Pan-American Ostrich Farm at Phoenix, Arizona.



GIRL SWIMMER RESCUES A CAMEL

One of Coney Island's attractions is an animal show. In the extreme hot spell in July a number of the animals were driven out into the cooling waters of the surf. "Peter," a large camel, got out beyond the "danger line" and was helplessly floundering about in the water when Miss Elsie Maher, a veritable mermaid, swam out to it, got aboard its back and guided "the ship of the desert" safe and sound and high and dry onto the beach where a throng of spectators applauded the valor and quick wit of the young lady.



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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER
"In God We Trust"

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The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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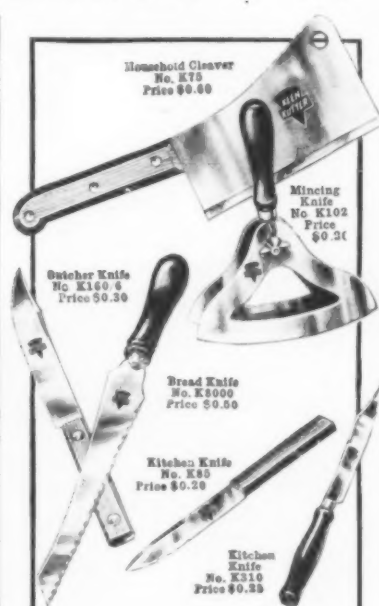
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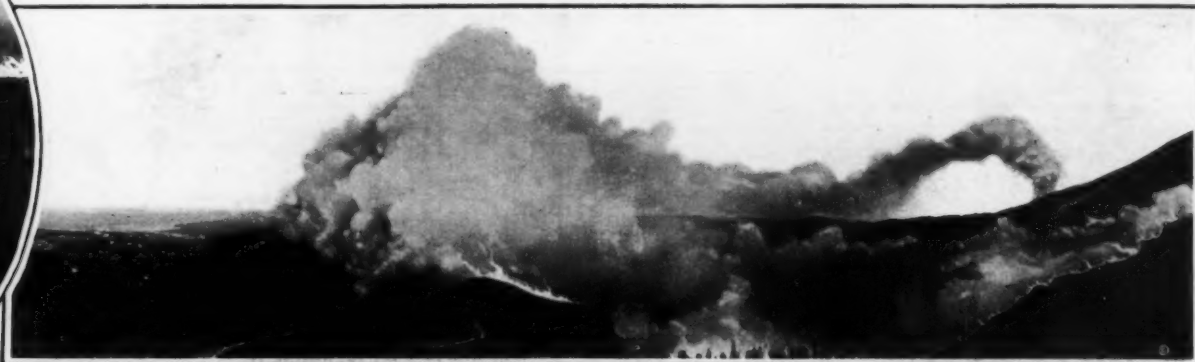
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The Camera's Record of Recent Events



Two thousand artillerymen from Fort Baker, equipped like this, fought the flames valiantly, some of them at the risk of their lives.



A RAGING FOREST FIRE DESTROYS 6,000 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA SCENERY

Photograph of the disastrous fire at Mt. Tamalpais, Marine County, Cal., which burned for five days despite the efforts of 3,000 military, naval and civil fire-fighters. The column of smoke traveled 18 miles and fell upon the Exposition grounds in San Francisco. The snakelike path in the central foreground is fifty feet wide, being a back-fire cut by the artillerymen, but over this the flames jumped with ease. The photograph (slightly retouched) was made while a 40-mile gale was blowing. The giant redwoods of the Muir Forest narrowly escaped destruction.



UNCLE SAM'S LAND LOTTERY IN OPERATION

Booth in the court-house at Great Falls, Mont., one of four registration points where more than 17,000 applicants for homes had registered up to Sept. 12th. This reservation, the Fort Peck (on the line of the Great Northern), is Uncle Sam's last big lottery. Toward the close of registration on Sept. 20th, as many as 2,000 applicants a day were registered. The reservation includes 1,345,000 acres of farming land, appraised by the government at from \$2.50 to \$7 per acre, though its actual value is supposed to be from \$15 to \$40 per acre.



ONE OF THE FIRST WRECKS AT THE PANAMA CANAL

The Pacific Mail Company's Steamer "Newport," in the wreckage of the American wharf at Balboa (which is at the Pacific or southern end of the Panama Canal). The owners of the wrecked steamer are now suing the Panama Railroad Company for \$800,000 damages as the result of this wreck.



STEEL CARS SAVE LIVES IN TERRIBLE WRECK

One of the fast Eastern fliers was wrecked near Greenville, O., by the spreading of rails. The wreckage was complete but no one was killed outright, though at least thirty were injured. Steel cars doubtless prevented a disastrous loss of life.



WHERE ABOUT FORTY LIVES WERE LOST IN ALASKAN WATERS

Wreckage of the "State of California," recently lost in Gambier Bay, a small bay to the westward of the inside passage to Alaskan ports. The entrance to the little bay is studded with islands, but the steamer seems to have passed these, for it struck at the point marked with the cross and the hull sank there. The photograph shows the wrecked pilothouse near shore, while the hurricane deck (farther out in the bay) is being towed to shore by a couple of launches. The waters of Alaska for thousands of miles present such difficulties of navigation as may be seen by a glance at the background of this picture, though several islands in the open space are too far away to appear distinctly in the photograph.



EDITORIAL

The Mob!

IT is the day of the mob the world over. On a recent morning the newspapers reported three mad outbreaks in widely different parts of the world.

At Tokio, following the assassination of a public official, a mob of 15,000 gathered with a frenzied demand for war against China and with unmistakable threats against the United States. In Rome, the police and troops were called out to guard an orderly procession of Catholic athletes marching to mass at St. Peters. In Dublin, strike rioters were only overawed after bloodshed.

What is the secret of this world wide unrest? Who are inflaming the minds of the people? Who are stirring up wrath against a day of judgment? Have we gone too far in teaching a paternal form of government? Have we yielded too much to the continually increasing demands of the demagogues and the preachers of discontent?

Has liberty been misconstrued as license? Have we so magnified the individual that he no longer regards either the Church or the State as worthy of his respect and obedience?

At every corner, on public squares and in back rooms of crowded resorts, the most dangerous doctrines are being promulgated by advocates of anarchy and of Socialistic discontent.

Are the thoughtful people of the country not disturbed over the possibilities? Are the heads of families exercising the restraining influence that parents used to have? Are the churches doing their work? Let the empty pews answer.

First the mob, then revolution, then a return to reason. But why not have reason first?



Gifts for Presidents.

THE organization of English women which tendered a statue of William Pitt to President Wilson brought an interesting point to the attention of our people.

The constitution says that no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall, "without the consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state." As, just previously, the question came up in an indirect way by the objection which the President made to the presentation of a wedding present to his daughter by public subscription pushed by a Baltimore newspaper, the whole matter attracted especial attention.

Gifts to presidents, largely from home sources, however, were far more common in the case of General Grant than in that of any of our other chief executives. The popular objection to them in that instance was necessarily far less than it would have been if any other person had been the recipient. The value of Grant's services to the country gave him a place apart in the popular regard. He was not judged by quite the same standards as were applied to other presidents. His inexperience in political affairs subjected him to remarks which were often embarrassing, although nobody ever charged that the gifts biased him in any way in bestowal of office or in his attitude toward any great national issue. He was one of the most sincere and candid of men.

Nevertheless, many presidents have been placed in rather unpleasant positions by the persistence of office seekers and their friends in trying to force gifts upon them as a means of winning executive favor. "Old Rough and Ready" Zachary Taylor was exposed to particular temptations in this way, but his rugged honesty enabled him to resist any such blandishments. This was true also of Lincoln. Arthur received more attentions of this sort than any other president from Grant to our day, except Roosevelt, who had more things of various sorts thrust upon him by admirers of all parties and all localities than would have stocked Barnum's Museum in the old days.

Wilson Did It!

FOR the time being, President Wilson is the Democratic Party. He has shown his power by securing the passage of his tariff bill through the Senate with only two members of his party in opposition, though a dozen others would like to have been. The two Democrats from Louisiana who alone had the courage to record their votes against a bill that put sugar on the free list, need not be afraid to go home, for it was admitted during the debate that free sugar means the ruin of the cane sugar industry in Louisiana.

The new tariff bill makes a slashing cut of about 40 per cent. President Wilson has been conspicuous in his opposition to the protective principle, and his first statement, after the passage of his tariff bill in the Senate, was a note of exultation that "A fight for the people and for free business which has lasted a long generation through, has at last been won handsomely and completely."

We admire the President's courage. We believe that he is sincere in his conviction. He assumes the responsibility and if the adoption of his theory should reduce the cost of living as promised and if it should not shorten the hours of labor or diminish the wage scale, he will deserve and receive full credit for his foresight and determination.

But if, under a tariff, reduced nearly one-half, and embodying many free-trade features, industry languishes, wages shrink and working hours shorten, the responsibility, also, will rest upon President Wilson. It will not do to attribute the misfortunes to other causes, such as short crops, the financial situation, or an unsettled condition of foreign relations.

Let the people decide!



The Plain Truth

QUACK! Quack! Our good friend, Dr. Wiley, seems to have a peculiar aversion to farmers. In a recent magazine article, attacking all sorts of products, he especially warned the public against eating anything artificially colored. He overlooked the fact that on his own table at every meal he partakes of butter with artificial coloring. The Doctor is taking his customary fling at syrup made from corn, says that it is made up largely of dextrine which he conveniently converts into "mucilage." Now the good doctor knows, even though he has acknowledged on the stand that he is not a chemist, a doctor or specialist of any kind, that dextrine is a wholesome food. Professor Chandler, Dean of Columbia College, calls attention to the fact that bread when toasted is converted into dextrine and that toast and "toast tea" are very generally prescribed for invalids. What has the good Doctor Wiley to say to this?

FEARLESSNESS! It pays to be fearless. The public official who manifests courage whether he is right or wrong, is sure to win approval. The sudden death on ship-board of the mayor of the largest city on our continent recalls the story of a tempestuous career. Mayor Gaynor from the time that he was a boy on the farm up to his elevation to the bench, and his election finally to the mayoralty of a great city, was independent, fearless and courageous. He did not hesitate to risk his future political preferment, and even his life when he heard the call of duty. For years a desperate politician had debauched the voters of Coney Island. Mr. Gaynor began what seemed to be a useless fight against this well entrenched "boss" but he ended up by putting the "boss" in prison. As Mayor of New York, Mr. Gaynor did not hesitate to rebuke labor leaders who demanded too much of him and who threatened him with the loss of their votes. With equal firmness he turned away bodies of business men who clamored for more than he thought they ought to have. It is notable that on his death these business men and the Federation of Labor united in paying tribute to his memory. The life of Mayor Gaynor impresses many lessons, but none more valuable and opportune than the lesson of courageous independence at a time when political leaders, from Washington to the slums, are cringing the knee as never before to catch the popular vote. Let courage rule!

SIGNIFICANT! Maine has fired the first gun indicative of public opinion since the Presidential election. On the issue of Protection, a Republican was elected to fill a vacancy in the Third Congressional District. Last November, President Wilson carried the District, the vote standing Wilson 14,692; Roosevelt 13,236 and Taft 7,159. At the recent election, the Republicans showed a gain of 108 per cent., the Progressives a loss of 51 per cent. and the Democratic vote was about 100 less than Wilson received. The election is significant of two things—the protest of the voters of Maine, and especially the farmers, against the attack on the protective principle and secondly, the return of a large number of Progressives to the Republican fold. It looks as if the Republican Party would unite in defence of the Protective principle in which both Regulars and Progressives sincerely believe. Perhaps the statement openly made by the opponents of Protection at Washington that the reduction in the tariff must not be expected to reduce the cost of living had its effect. Thousands of voters were led to endorse President Wilson in the belief that the reduction of the tariff would greatly reduce the cost of domestic necessities. That they have changed their minds, seems to be shown by the complete reversal of the election in the Third Congressional District of Maine which not only wipes out Mr. Wilson's plurality of over 1,000 but gives nearly 600 plurality to the Republican candidate running both against a Democrat and a Progressive. Nor must it be forgotten that the President personally expressed a desire that the Democratic candidate should be elected and that he sent Secretary Bryan, Speaker Clark and other strong campaigners to plead for support.



RIGHT! President Wilson did exactly right in rebuking Congressman Kindel of Colorado, for attacking Attorney General McReynolds without giving the latter a chance to be heard. A good many things have been said about Mr. McReynolds since his appointment to the Attorney Generalship. Apparently the muckrakers have taken an antipathy to him. He has been accused of lunching with the heads of the Union Pacific Railroad, of having once served as counsel in a Standard Oil case and of having listened to the suggestion of a fellow member of the cabinet regarding a white slave case. We know of no eminent lawyer in the country whose services have not been sought by the railway and industrial corporations. They are constantly seeking the brightest talent. We should very much suspect the capabilities of an attorney general if they had escaped recognition. The particular charge made by Congressman Kindel against the Attorney General referred to his action in connection with the dissolution of the Union-Pacific-Southern Pacific Railroad merger and the selection of the Central Trust Company to make the sale of the stock. Mr. McReynolds frankly admitted that he himself suggested the selection of the Central Trust Company because it had been shown to be the largest of the independent banking companies. Any one familiar with the financial institutions of the country knows that among them, the Central Trust Company of New York is conspicuous for its high standing, its magnificent resources and its honorable and efficient management. Another individual who has been making insinuations against the Attorney General is the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," David Lamar, now under indictment for impersonating a public official. He is the contemptible creature whom Mr. Morgan properly characterized as among the "vermin" of Wall Street. Attorney General McReynolds has thus far conducted his office with ability and circumspection. He is realizing how it feels to be the victim of the muckrakers, the yellow press and all the brood of spies, informers, and slanderers who have been posing as the friends of the dear people while seeking their own selfish advancement. Mr. Kindel should apologize.



SOME BURNING QUESTIONS

W. J. B.—“Don’t weaken, Woodrow. I’m backing you up.”

Drawn for Leslie’s by E. W. Kemble

"Gentlemen Unafraid"

True and Thrilling Stories of Canada's North West Mounted Police

Written for Leslie's by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

EDITOR'S NOTE—A member of "Leslie's" editorial staff, recently returned from the Yukon Territory, where he talked with and about the famous Royal North West Mounted Police, says emphatically that the efficiency of this renowned body of men has not been exaggerated in Mr. Curwood's article. In their demeanor and conscious dignity of service, in addition to their unquestioned bravery, he regards them as the finest men he has ever seen in uniform anywhere in the world. The illustration on the front cover is from a photograph recently made at White Horse, on the Klondike trail. As explained by Mr. Curwood, the Royal "Mounted" are not mounted except in the prairie districts to the eastward. Throughout the Yukon and other parts of the frozen North, they travel by dog-teams and canoes and on foot. It is extremely rare to see a horse in that region, where feed for animals must be imported at very high cost.

INSPECTOR FITZGERALD, R. N. W. M. P., was not afraid of death. He had faced it a hundred times, and had come out winner. But this time he knew that he had lost. The Arctic coast was a hundred miles straight north, and Fort McPherson between thirty and forty miles to the south and east. He was on the Big Wind River. It unwound itself behind him, narrow, and frozen, and twisting, a veritable trail of death. Ten miles back lay Constable Kinney, with a bit of chewed moose-hide still between his stiffened jaws. Close beside him lay Taylor, his rifle gripped in his hand, and the top of his head shot off. And here, at his own feet, Fitzgerald looked down upon the last of the three who had fought their way down the river with him, and who had showed him, one after the other, how the men of the Northland die.

Carter was the third—and last. He had died only a few minutes before. With what little strength remained in his own frozen and swollen limbs, Fitzgerald drew the body back fifteen feet from the charred remains of their last fire, and crossed his hands over his breast. Then he spread a handkerchief over his dead comrade's face and weighted the corners of the handkerchief down with bits of charred wood, so that the wind would not blow it away.

Foot by foot, at times on his hands and knees, Fitzgerald dragged himself back through the terrible gray gloom to the river, a hundred yards away, and to the end of a willow that hung out over the Big Wind he tied a red neck handkerchief. It was more difficult in getting back, but he wanted Carter for company, even though he was dead. He pulled himself to the fire-bed, but there was no longer a warm coal there. From his coat pocket he drew forth a heavy manila envelope. His frozen fingers were too stiff to hold a pencil, so he picked up a charred stick, that had burned to a point. With this stick he scrawled on the envelope:

All money in despatch, bag and bank, my clothes, etc., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

F. J. FITZGERALD, R. N. W. M. P.

He put the envelope back in his pocket, then wrapped himself in a blanket, and stretched himself out on his back where the fire had been. He no longer felt the sting of the intense cold. He no longer felt pain. He crossed his hands on his breast, and left his face uncovered, looking to the last straight up into that dead and awful gloom of the Arctic sky.

In that way he died.

This is not fiction. It is a tragedy in real life—a tragedy of that savage Northland whose stories seldom reach civilization, and where a few thousand men and women are living, as they have lived for more than two centuries, amid those grim environments where the one great law of life is that of the survival of the fittest. In fiction the dying man who wrote his last words with a bit of charred wood when he had a pencil in his pocket would be called unreal. But Fitzgerald did that, and he crossed his hands over his breast, and straightened himself out before he died, for in that way he could be more easily carried when he was found. And Taylor had shot himself, because he wanted to die quickly and not lingeringly. And Kinney had fought for life until the last, and died with a bit of tough moose-hide in his mouth.



THE "SKOOKUM HOUSE" AT WHITE HORSE

Skookum House is the picturesque name for jail in the Yukon Territory. The jail is little used, however, for Canadian justice is swift.

They were brave men—splendid types of that finest "police" force in the world, the Royal North West Mounted, and their grim story is but one of hundreds, many of which are never heard of outside of the wilderness, except in Government blue-books and in the musty files of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts. In them the naked truth is often more thrilling than fiction. Real tragedy becomes at times almost the melodrama of the stage. And these men and women are not mere memories, like those of the dead and gone centuries of romance and chivalry; they are living today. Each year they add a little more to that wonderful story of life in the far North. For more than two hundred years it has been writing itself out in the Company day-books and records at the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, but scarcely a whisper of it reaches the outside world.

The Crusaders of the early days never faced more thrilling undertakings than the modern crusaders of the North—the Royal North West Mounted Police, and certainly their tasks were more frequently less dangerous. No fanfare of trumpets accompany the achievements of those 626 heroic men who patrol a country that reaches a thousand miles east and west and twelve hundred miles north and south. Consider for a moment that these Crusaders in real life "police" a country approximately twenty-six times the size of Ohio, and that their total fighting strength is numerically smaller than the police force of a single city like Detroit, Buffalo or Cleveland.

And they not only police this vast territory, but they do it well. No journey is too long, no risk too great, for the man of the Royal Mounted. The whaler who commits a murder up on the shore of the Arctic Sea is not too far away for the long arm of the law that reaches a thousand miles. In an American community, if a murderer is at large, scores and hundreds of man-hunters are on his trail. Up in that big, frozen world one man is sent out, with those epic words from headquarters ringing in his ears: "Don't come back until you've got your man!" It is a service whose "long arm" is typified in scores of instances like that of Corporal Hancock, who last year traveled 577 miles by dog team, with the temperature ranging from

thirty to fifty degrees below zero, merely to serve a subpoena on a witness! "Dollar a day heroes," Rudyard Kipling is said to have called them once, but they don't work for that dollar a day. It's what Lord Strathcona calls "the spirit." Money alone could not hire the day's work done. But the Honor Roll inspires it.

It was "the spirit" that urged Fitzgerald and his brave comrades on to their death. In December they left on the patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson, with three dog teams of five dogs each. On February 28th Corporal Dempster and a relief patrol set out to discover what had happened to them. The old trail in the snow told a part of the story, and Fitzgerald's diary told most of the rest, when the bodies were found late in March. Fitzgerald and his comrades had lost themselves for a week. Food ran short. There was ample time for them to have turned back. But the spirit of "do or die" urged them on in their search for the trail that was never found, until they entered at last upon the "Roll of Honor" on that day of death on the Big Wind.

Many gruesome as well as perilous tasks fall to these men of iron and nerve—and especially to those whose service is in the frozen zone and not in the prairie countries, and who therefore use canoes, snowshoes and dogs instead of horses—from which the service takes its misnomer, "Royal Mounted." In the coldest period of the winter Corporal Hancock, who was at Green Lake, traveled 215 miles with a dead man. The body was that of a trapper who had frozen to death on his trap-line. Hancock was ordered to bring him to Prince Albert. The trapper was frozen to the rigidity of iron. His arms and limbs were sprawled out, and his body was so doubled that it could hardly be kept on a sledge. For twenty days Hancock was alone in that grim company. Every night the wolfish "huskies" (his team of malemute dogs) wailed and howled in the presence of that terrible dead, and Hancock's eyes grew dark and sunken. The body had to be repacked several times a day. At this same time Constable Thorne was packing in another frozen trapper from the west, with the temperature fifty degrees below zero.

Here was tragedy alone—but farther north, away up near Du Brochet, a heroic little woman was giving a touch of romance to death. She was a young half-French woman and her husband was trapping foxes along the edge of the Barrens when death came into their little home.

The nearest post was forty miles away. Wrapping the body of her husband in a blanket, the wife packed him on a sledge, and with four dogs set out in February. A terrible storm swept down upon her and she became lost. For a week she struggled through that Arctic desolation, building her camp-fires at night and sleeping close beside her dead husband. On the eighth day she was found by a Hudson's Bay Company's outfit from Brochet. Her long black hair hung in masses about her. Her cheeks were sunken, she was almost blind, and one of her feet was frozen. She had covered nearly a hundred miles. One more night and she would not have risen from her sleep beside her dead husband.

In this country, where one has to travel perhaps fifty or a hundred miles to reach his nearest neighbor's cabin, distance does not count for much. Take the Athabasca and Mackenzie River district, for instance, a territory

(Continued on page 305)



POLICE BARRACKS AT WHITE HORSE

Headquarters of the Royal North West Mounted Police at the head of navigation of the Yukon River, on the old trail of the Klondikers.

Develop Alaska

The Third of a Series of Photographs Covering an 8,000 Mile Tour of Alaska and the Yukon, to be accompanied by a series of articles beginning October 2d

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

Alaska was Russian territory up to the year 1867, when it was bought by the United States for \$17,500,000. Under the Russian regime the capital was at Sitka (on Baranof Island), which is one of the prettiest sites in Alaska. The present capital is Juneau, on the mainland, 867 miles from Seattle. It is separated only by a narrow channel from the great Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, where 2,000 men are employed in one of the largest stamp mills in the world. This one mine has produced more than \$50,000,000 in gold and is supposed to have ore enough in sight to continue at least seventy-five years longer.



THE HARBOR OF SITKA FROM AN EMINENCE OVERLOOKING THE TOWN

The beautiful islands in the harbor, which are green through the year, remind the traveler of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence.

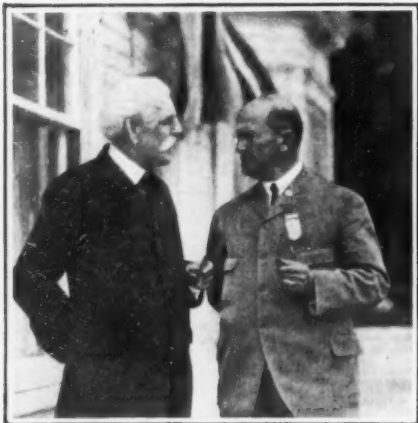


INDIAN WOMEN WAITING FOR THE TOURISTS

The population of Sitka is composed mainly of several hundred Indians and half-breeds. They are a sullen, stoical people and many of them have distinctly Russian features. They are not good traders and seem quite indifferent whether the traveler makes a purchase or not.

A TOTEM POLE IN THE HEART OF SITKA

Totem poles are found only among the Indians of southeastern Alaska.



THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

Gov. J. F. A. Strong (on the left) talking with the President's representative, Mr. Seth Mann. Major Strong is an old newspaper man and is universally popular in Alaska.



THE OLDEST TOWN IN ALASKA

The main street in Sitka, with the old Russian trading-post on the right and the fine Greek Church in the background. The interior furnishings of this church are very expensive. Sitka was founded in 1799.



THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION

This fine home of Alaska's Governor has just been completed. It is situated at one end of the town, at the base of a precipitous mountain, and overlooks Gastineau Channel.



AN INDIAN BAND IN ALASKA'S CAPITAL



ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN THE MAIN PART OF JUNEAU



People Talked About



A FARMER'S DAUGHTER WINS HIGH HONORS

Miss Adeline Lincoln, of Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas, age 13 years, is one of the youngest pupils who ever won a scholarship in the University of Arkansas in open competition. Miss Lincoln was one of a class of twenty examined for entrance into the University and made the highest grades in all subjects. She is the daughter of a farmer. The scholarship awarded her is that given each year by the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs to one boy and one girl in the state, and is worth \$145. The boy's scholarship was won by Marlen Fisher, of Hazen.



WOMEN WHO SHOOT STRAIGHT

These ten attractive ladies compose what is said to be the first two squads of women who ever shot in a registered handicap clay-target tournament. They are members of the Nemours Gun Club, of Wilmington, Del., and made fine records at the recent tournament. The contest was arranged by the Du Pont Gun Club and the entries at Wilmington numbered 272, which is far larger than that of any previous Eastern Handicap.



A BRILLIANT INVESTIGATOR

Dr. C. C. Bass, of New Orleans, to whom was awarded the American Medical Association's annual medal of honor, in recognition of his success in cultivating the malarial parasite. The average death-rate per 100,000 annually from malaria has been reduced in New Orleans from 156 for the decade 1880-1890 to 8 during the past year. It is estimated that 2,500 lives have been saved each year in New Orleans since the installation of modern drains, sewers, and a model water purification plant.



AN ABLE COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAT

Mr. Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg American Steamship Line, who has single-handedly undertaken the task of having Germany's manufacturers represented at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. He headed a subscription list with \$50,000, has offered to take the entire German exhibit to San Francisco in one of his ships at a nominal rate, and is personally doing everything that he can.



THE ARMY AND THE FRONTIER MEET AT DENVER

Secretary of War Garrison (on the right) and Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, (center) greeting Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") while the army officials were on a tour of inspection of army posts.



A FEARLESS SOUTHERN GOVERNOR

Governor Craig, of North Carolina, who squarely opposes lynching. At Charlotte, N. C., a band of 35 men stormed the Good Samaritan Hospital and lynched a wounded Negro. Governor Craig announced that the persons who committed the crime would be prosecuted and punished to the limit. All good citizens were urged to do their part to avenge this outrage against the law. He declared that there was not the slightest excuse for the deed.



A DISTINGUISHED WOMAN PHYSICIAN

Dr. Louise Pearce, who has recently been appointed as assistant to Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, occupies an unusual position in the medical world. She has served as the only woman on the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and was appointed to the psychiatry staff at the Phipps Clinic. Dr. Pearce was preparing to take up this important work when she received the Rockefeller assignment. In her research work with Dr. Flexner, she expects to confine her efforts chiefly to the isolation of the bacilli of infectious diseases.



A CHOCTAW REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, of Academy, Oklahoma, was appointed by President Wilson as Register of the Treasury, to take office Sept. 15th. A Negro had been designated but his name was withdrawn on account of opposition. Mr. Parker has been Superintendent of Armstrong Indian Academy for nine years. He was a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and designed the Oklahoma State Seal. His name will appear in the future on our paper currency.

EIN TÜCHTIGER KAUFMÄNNISCHER DIPLOMAT

Herr Albert Ballin, General Director der Hamburg-Amerika Linie, hat die Aufgabe, Deutschlands Fabrikanten auf der Panama Pacific (Weltausstellung) in 1915 in San Francisco, vertreten zu sehen, in seine eigene Hand genommen. Herr Ballin's Name steht an der Spitze einer Subscription Liste mit dem Betrage von \$50,000, und hat er ausserdem angeboten, alle deutschen Ausstellungsgegenstände nach San Francisco in einem seiner Dampfer zu einer nominellen Rate zu verschiffen, und tut er auch persönlich Alles was er nur kann, um die Teilnahme an der dortigen Ausstellung zu fördern. Herr Ballin ist ein persönlicher Freund des deutschen Kaisers.



MR. ELISHA FLAGG
One of "The Three Tenderfeet."

Adventures of Three Tenderfeet

Written for Leslie's by ELISHA FLAGG
Illustrated with drawings by JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

II

A Birthday Party with a Thrill



MR. JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG
The Author's Son.

SHEEP ranchers have virtues as well as vices, and one that is most admired by an Easterner (who is classed as a tenderfoot and therefore of not much value to a ranchman, at any rate when it comes to paying for his salt) is that of hospitality. A stranger arriving at a ranch is always welcome. He can stay as long as he likes, eat all he wants, and when he intimates his intention to leave, is begged to stay on.

Our little outfit, in its journeying across the plains (I think we were headed toward New Mexico) one evening, as the sun was setting, suddenly came in sight of a very attractive sheep ranch which was nicely situated in what might be called a depression, with a number of cottonwood trees surrounding the buildings. We noticed among them the ranch house itself which was actually painted white over a clapboarded exterior, and which, as we found later, was finished inside with plastered walls. The usual ranch house is of logs coated over with adobe or mud. There were also a well-built and roomy barn, lots of corrals and a big windmill with its wheel high in the air, spinning around and producing the rhythmic sound of the pump from which we could see the water pouring rapidly, filling a long line of troughs, all preparatory to the nightly return of the thousands of sheep from the range.

We soon made the acquaintance of the owners, who were two clean-cut young men from Boston, and who had built up this ideal ranch some three years before and evidently enjoyed many comforts that may be considered as exceptional. We were made quite at home the moment we arrived, and soon felt that we belonged to the party. We had our horses placed in a satisfactory part of the grounds, and slept each night under our wagon with plenty of blankets for the needed warmth. Each day we joined in the ranch life in whatever manner we thought we could be useful, from clumsily attempting to shear sheep to tying and sacking fleeces. About a week or so passed, each day being one of immense enjoyment—early rising, early turning in, with enormous appetites that were absolutely satisfied—by a real cook—as "Leonge" had served his time on board ship, he informed us. He was all right, even when he got drunk, and that happened only once! He was always good-natured, and he was a busy man at that, having many mouths to feed, taking the owners, guests, herders and a temporary score or two of Mexican "greasers" who were the professional shearers, clipping their hundred sheep a day!

It will be noted by this that we were in the midst of shearing time, and, when we watched the rapid work of these men we were astonished at the way the fleeces actually rolled from the backs of the ewes. Once in a while a bit of an ear came along, but neither the sheep, nor the "greaser" paid any attention to such trivial matters. Probably the former joined us in admiration of the workers, both in their deftness and their picturesqueness in being dressed like brigands, with their baggy corduroy trousers held up by red silk sashes with heavy fringes, their gray woolen shirts with sleeves rolled up, and wide, ornamented sombreros covering their long, greasy, black hair. Their beards and muscular hands worked those deadly-earnest shears so quickly that the poor ewe was hardly torn on one side before she was rudely turned on the other, and when the barber had finished his lightning-like work, a kick would make the victim fly to her feet in a dazed condition.

To those unaccustomed as we were to such transformation, the sight usually brought out a shout of laughter, for from the rounded, soft, woolly and attractive-looking sheep a few minutes before the "greaser" had her in his grasp, she was now a creature of a most ludicrous appearance—very thin, full of prominences, with a big barrel of a body, and so scrawny at the neck, it seemed twice its former length. Well! The only possible comparison to this sight would be a fat, pompous, well-dressed man of say forty or fifty, in his top hat so silky and shiny, his elegant frock coat, roomy trousers, etc., just passing into

Hamman's Turkish Baths, and, fifteen or twenty minutes later, the same creature in room 135° Fahrenheit, stripped of his plumage!

A day arrived at last that was of singular interest and importance, the anniversary, as it happened, of the birth of both owners of this ranch, Messrs. Downe and Brodd. Nearby cattlemen and sheepmen were invited to come and celebrate the event, and they responded in numbers. It was certainly a great day, full of sports for all, the two prominent events, as I recall, being a broncho race of three hundred yards and a rifle match of one hundred yards. The former was measured off on a fairly flat space on the plains, a short distance from the ranch, men entering the horses they had ridden in with, and we tenderfeet, not being considered as belonging in this expert class, were made judges at start and finish. It was a most exciting race, for at that short distance a broncho can go like the

in vain to fire! Before he could drop the rifle and reach for another, which he struggled to do, several men near him, their wits returned, grappled with him and threw him to the floor. At the same instant the cattleman who was the cause of all this excitement jumped to his feet and, seeing Brodd's six-shooter on a shelf directly behind him, caught it up and was in the act of bringing it down to level, when Brodd, sitting next him, grasped his wrist and held it in mid-air!

A fierce struggle began between them, both being powerful men, but about this time the conditions became too much charged with possibilities for the majority of the audience. A wild rush was made for the door. Some men actually ran with their hands nearly touching the floor. A few, however, had enough sense and enough courage to remain and be of use, and in a very quick time Brodd's man was torn from the revolver, thrown to the floor, "lariat" so tightly that he couldn't move, and he and his would-be duellist were dragged out of doors, one being thrown into a tent and the other carried into the barn, where they remained the rest of the night that was left. In the bright cool of the next morning they were untied, both having forgotten completely the whole incident!

The following day MacRoss, the head herder, told me that while the punch was being so well enjoyed at the birthday celebration he had quietly slipped in behind us all and removed the charges from most of the rifles—the canny Scotchman! But he failed to get the revolver on the shelf.

How to Make a Speech

A WELL-KNOWN Western banker surprised his friends who called upon him at a dinner party, one evening for a few impromptu remarks. The occasion happened to be the anniversary of a historic event, and the banker's remarks were so eloquent and pertinent, that he was showered with congratulations. The following day the newspapers made him famous as one of the best after-dinner speakers in the United States. Asked the secret of his sudden acquirement of burning eloquence, the hero confided to a friend, that he had happened to have in his possession a copy of a memorable

oration delivered on the same historic event referred to by Senator Depew and that while he had not appropriated the language of the gifted speaker he had digested the important facts and figures of Mr. Depew's address and had woven them into an expression of his own.

It is said that some of the most eloquent spellbinders have learned this art of banking on the wit and wisdom of others. Mr. Depew has spoken on nearly ever notable occasion in recent years. His addresses on the floor of the Senate, at the unveiling of notable monuments and at banquets of all kinds, have established him as the most versatile speaker of his time. At the suggestion of many friends, the Senator has gathered his addresses together and had them compiled and edited. To his surprise, he found that they filled eight large octavo volumes. He had these privately printed and beautifully bound and the set will be found in the libraries of some of the most eminent public and professional men and political leaders in this and other countries.

It was not Mr. Depew's intention to dispose of the volumes publicly, but he received so many applications from friends and strangers, that before he left for Europe he arranged with the LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY to take over the few remaining copies that were handsomely bound for private distribution and a few volumes in cloth. The volumes of the de luxe edition bear the autograph which Mr. Depew has written in them and will, therefore, have special value for private libraries. We have received many letters in reference to Mr. Depew's speeches and we print this statement so that those who are interested may have the facts. Further information can be had by addressing the Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Ave., New York.



Some cattleman got into a dispute with some sheepman

wind. The finals ended when a fine-looking cowboy named Brent came in the winner. He rode barefooted and bareheaded, sitting his horse like a statue and leaning backward throughout the whole run, yelling like an Indian all the way!

The rifle match had for a target a buffalo skull set up on the ground, and as it was bleached as white as chalk, it was a conspicuous mark. All competitors used Winchesters and Needle guns with forty-five bore, except my own affair which was a 38 and which was good enough for that distance at any rate, to tie for first place with our friend Downe with his larger Winchester. It was too late that day—and we forgot it the next—to decide the merits of both, and the matter is still unsettled.

In the evening we gathered in the living room of the ranch house, all seated around a long, wooden bench, with stools for chairs, and while we sang the good old songs of the East, Downe and Brodd brought in a huge bowl filled with what turned out to be the stiffest punch that any man there had ever poured down his thirsty throat. It was ladled into tin cups and when all were filled and our hosts' health and happiness and many returns had been drunk, the majority of the guests followed suit!

The night had got well along and we were about to break up when some cattleman got into a dispute with a sheepman and gave him the lie, at which the latter jumped to his feet, rushed to the rack where all the rifles had been stacked as we entered, grabbed the first that his hand reached, thrust it forward, pointing directly at his quarrelsome neighbor's head, and pulled the trigger! Every man of us was frozen to the spot where he sat and awaited the roar of the explosion, but not a sound came; only the click and repeated clicks, as the furious sheepman tried

In the Spotlight

The Story of "The Lure," a Play by George Scarborough

Written for Leslie's by WENDELL PHILLIPS DODGE

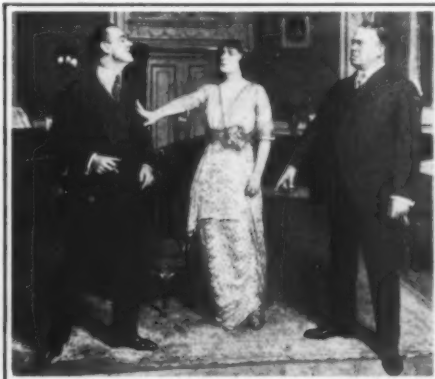
EDITOR'S NOTE.—Much attention has been attracted to this performance because the producers were placed under arrest while, at the same time, some prominent officials and social workers strongly defended the play and its lessons. The final decision was, by agreement, left to the Grand Jury, which was invited to attend in a body, and the play was suspended until its report was made. From this synopsis and the panoramic series of photographs, the readers of LESLIE'S can make up their own minds about the play.



The invalid mother is urged by the kindly doctor to live for her daughter Sylvia's sake.



A Federal detective enters and asks permission to use the fire-escape in his search for a girl supposed to be in the hands of a band of white-slave "cadets" over a saloon near-by.



In a quarrel among the three partners in the house of infamy, the Cadet (left) tells the Politician that if he is sent to jail he will take the Politician along for company.



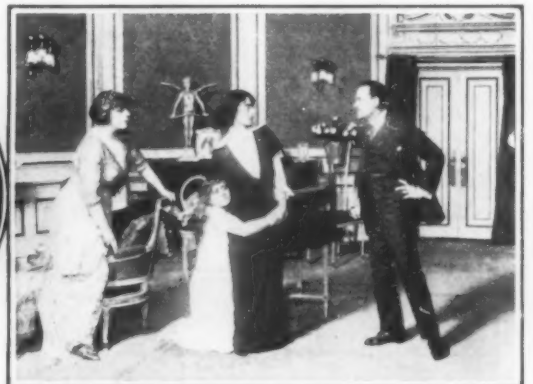
Sylvia enters the house of shame and applies to the Madam (whom she supposes to be a modiste) for the "extra work" that had been promised her. She is trapped.



The Federal detective (in the long coat) enters in search of the other girl. He is disguised as a gas inspector and eventually puts himself on easy terms in the house.



The Cadet, unconscious that a Government agent is on his trail for the betrayal of a girl from another state, plots Sylvia's ruin but the Madam wants him to let her alone.



A girl in white enters shrieking, having escaped from her room where she was being beaten. The Cadet and the Madam viciously attack both girls but the detective arrives just in time.



The Detective, who is in love with Sylvia, denounces her as a woman of shame, but she convinces him of her innocence and he takes her and the girl in white to Sylvia's home.



The Cadet follows the trail and convinces the girl in white that he wants to marry her. Sylvia enters and the other girl insists that she wants to go. The plot is foiled at the last moment by the Detective.



The Politician enters and tries to bluff the Detective, whom he still supposes to be a gas inspector. The Government man shows his badge and the two criminals are handcuffed together.



With the girls rescued and the two white slavers in the tolls of the law, the Detective's work is over. A restrained love scene, in which he is accepted by Sylvia, ends the play.

PHOTO BY WHITE

SYLVIA JONES, like many another young girl in a big city, worked all day long in a department store to support her sick mother and herself. But the six dollars she earned each week barely kept a roof over their heads and allowed them but the scantiest fare. Even the quarter gas meter's feedings were scarce.

Had it not been for good old Doctor Goldberg, a kindly neighbor, Mrs. Jones long since would have succumbed. But he has done all that he can do. The only thing that will save the life of Sylvia's mother is an operation, which must be followed by a stay in the country where she may breathe fresh air and have plenty of good, nourishing food to eat. It will take fully a hundred dollars.

There is a sudden knock at the door and a sprightly young man enters and announces himself as a special agent of the Department of Justice. He asks permission to make use of their fire-escape in order to get to the roof of another house.

Going over to the window, the special agent points across to a building on the corner and tells them that a gang of "cadets" have a "club" in a room over the saloon. He says he wants to get into the room of the "cadets" to try to learn something of the whereabouts of a Springfield girl.

Bob MacAuley, the special agent, is then off up the fire-escape to get a line on the missing girl from Springfield. He hasn't been gone long when Sylvia enters quietly. She is a handsome girl of about eighteen and has an air of quiet refinement.

Getting her mother into her room, Sylvia tells the Doctor that she explained her mother's case to the manager of the store and urged him to lend her a hundred dollars,

asking him to take it out of her "salary" at the rate of two dollars a week. He said it was against the rules of the store. He even refused to advance the girl three dollars out of her week's wages before pay-day.

Sylvia remembers a card given to her by a finely gown woman who told her she often had work for girls in the evening. The card just said "Madame Katherine Bentley." Sylvia didn't know, but thought she was a fashionable modiste.

Sylvia's mother does not want her to go to see the woman, fearing, instinctively, that something might happen to her.

But Sylvia assures her mother there are no dangers for her. Then she kisses her mother tenderly and picks up the card to go.

"Don't worry, mother dear, I'll be back soon," calls back Sylvia as she closes the door.

Sylvia, not knowing what sort of a place Madame Bentley's is, arrives. She enters, hesitatingly. The Madam greets her, not knowing who she is. She offers the girl a cigarette, but it is refused. Then she wants to order something for Sylvia to drink. Again Sylvia refuses. The Madam tells her that all girls drink, to which Sylvia repeats that she does not.

Dumbfounded, the Madam asks Sylvia if she knows what her "business" is.

Sylvia replies that she hopes that Madame Bentley has something for her to do—some extra work evenings.

"Oh, I don't care what it is!" she says.

Sylvia tells the Madam her story, of how her mother's life can only be saved by having an expensive operation and going to the country to recuperate. Catlike, the Madam

listens. When Sylvia has finished her sorrowful tale, the Madam tells her she knows how she feels, that it was up to her once to save the life of her baby. She tells Sylvia that the only way she could do it was by "extra work."

"When I couldn't get the work I wanted to do," says Madame Bentley, "I did what I could."

Sylvia, with only the thought of her sick mother in her mind, says she will do the same.

"I'm willing to do anything!" says Sylvia.

Kate, the Madam, then tells her that there's only one way—a man with money. Like a thunderclap those words arouse Sylvia. Quick as a flash of lightning she realizes where she is. She starts to go.

But the Madam detains her and before Sylvia realizes it, she is caught in the spider's web. Every objection is assailed and, finally, her brain benumbed by her grief and the poisonous thrusts of the Madam, she unwillingly and helplessly succumbs to the vicious wiles of the procurer of women's souls.

But her mother's prayers are being listened to. Just as the girl is about to fall off the precipice of self-respect, the young Government special agent, who has entered the house of infamy in the guise of a gas inspector to report on an apparent leak—due to the suicide of the poor Springfield girl—rescues her from the "cadet" for himself—though in a far different way.

Taking her into another room he upbraids her for her misstep, but finally sees a light. He realizes that she is a victim, and resolves to get her out, together with another poor unfortunate, and save her. This he does, though how is better seen in the play than told here.

Pictorial Digest of



AN AMERICAN WINNER

Edward Sweeting, of the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, who won the National Individual Rifle Match and President's Cup at the International Shoot at Camp Perry, O. recently.



HOT SPRINGS IN THE MIDST OF ITS GREAT FIRE

A thrilling moment when the devouring flames which started in a Negro tenement threatened to almost wipe the health resort out of existence. The ruined area will be rapidly rebuilt.



THE CRACK SHOTS FROM SWITZERLAND

The team of Swiss riflemen which, for the fifteenth time in sixteen years, has won the International Championship in the 300-metre contest. France came second and the United States third, but the Palma match (at ranges of 800, 900 and 1000 yards) was won by the American team.



"THE SPIRIT OF THE LAKES"—CHICAGO'S S

A wonderful specimen of purely ideal sculpture by Lorado Taft, r. It is a bequest of the late Benjamin F. Ferguson. The five maidens at heights corresponding to the elevation of each lake above sea-level. (standing) holds in her hands. It then falls from shell to shell, hel and thence into the rushing St. Lawrence. This picturesque group which will greatly add to the attractiveness



THREE HUNDRED BOY POLICE AND THEIR LOG-CABIN HEADQUARTERS

A unique feature introduced by Charles B. Stover, Commissioner of Parks of New York City. A corps of 300 boys of good character was organized and provided with police whistles with which to summon regular policemen whenever an arrest was considered necessary. The boys have protected the shrubbery and the animals in the menageries and have also prevented the parks from being littered with waste paper.

of the World's News



—CHICAGO'S SYMBOL OF THE INLAND WATERS
by Lorado Taft, recently unveiled in one of Chicago's beautiful parks. The five maidens (each representing one of the Great Lakes) are ranged in a semi-circle. A stream of water rises in the shell which Superior shell is held in the hands of Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Picturesque group is a part of a comprehensive plan for beautification of the attractiveness of the metropolis of the Lakes.



SHANGHAI IN THE THROES OF CIVIL STRIFE

Photograph taken from the top of a barricade protecting the European settlement, showing the thousands of refugees fleeing from the rebellious troops which almost captured the city.



NEW STYLE FOR POLICE WOMEN
A member of the Woman's Political League, at San Francisco, in a burlesque costume of policeman's coat and slit skirt, as a "take off" on the newly authorized corps of police women of San Francisco.



BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN A WESTERN PAGEANT

The Prince, Princess, Good Fairy and Nurse in a pageant of "The Sleeping Beauty," held in Forest Park, St. Louis, to mark the close of the summer's playground term. It was participated in by 500 small girls and was witnessed by more than 6,000 children from fifteen of the public playgrounds of the city.



HEROIC FIREMEN WHO ALMOST LOST THEIR LIVES IN CHICAGO

While fighting a stubborn fire in South State Street, near Van Buren, the men worked at such close range that forty-nine of them were overcome by the intense heat and smoke. A police ambulance "bus service" was kept up all afternoon between the fire and St. Luke's Hospital. The firemen's heroic work kept the property loss down to \$50,000. Three hotels in the vicinity of the fire were emptied of their guests.

Under the Big Dome

By ROBERT D. HEINI, Leslie's Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IS BRYAN MONEY MAD?

It looks as if the Secretary of State is doing more to capitalize

the credulity of the American people than any other high official since our government began. He is reaching for money in every direction. So frantic have been his efforts in this respect that his friends are asking each other the startling question: "Is Bryan going money mad?" For instance, turning to his latest venture, what would the shades of Daniel Webster, James G. Blaine or John Hay say if they could see the following glaring advertisement which appeared recently in the newspapers throughout the land:

"The Secretary of State Lectures on 'The Price of a Soul,' Tomorrow in the Special Features Section of *The Sunday Star*. For Sale by All News stands and Newsboys. Price, 5 Cents."

The Great Commoner should have been the Secretary of the Treasury. There it would be possible for him to fairly revel in money. He would have currency and banknotes for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. Being a "poor man," Bryan then would not have to entertain so lavishly as in his present position. (This last statement may make Washington smile, because Bryan has not provided a real entertainment for the diplomats since he took office.) The following quotation is taken from Bryan's peerless lecture "The Price of a Soul." Would it not make a beautiful paragraph in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Most of the temptations that come to us to sell the soul come in connection with the getting of money. The Bible says, "The love of money is the root of all evil." If I had been making the statement, I think I would have said that the love of money is the root of nearly all evil. But that is probably due to the fact that I am so conservative in thought and in method of statement that I prefer to leave a margin in the statement of a proposition, so that if anybody disputes it I can bring proof of more than I said. But the Bible says, "The love of money is the root of all evil," and I shall not attempt to weaken the statement. If it is a mistake at all it is so slight a mistake that we need not spend time in correcting it. And because so many of our temptations come through the love of money and the desire to obtain it, it is worth while to consider the laws of accumulation. We must all have money; we need food and clothing and shelter, and money is necessary for the purchase of these things. Money is not an evil in itself—money is, in fact, a very useful servant. It is bad only when it becomes the master, and the love of it hurtful only because it can, and often does, crowd out the love of nobler things.



SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN who has brought upon himself severe criticism, even in Europe, by using the prestige of his high office to increase his personal income through engagements on the lecture platform.

A REAL MONEY KING

Besides his impressive salary of \$12,000 a year, Bryan has at least three other known sources of revenue. On the Chautauqua circuit Mr. Bryan has been reputed to receive, including his portion of the gate receipts, as high as \$1,000 for a single lecture. Therefore the estimate that he receives \$10,000 a year from lecture revenue alone may be low. In this connection it might be interesting to know in how many cities Mr. Bryan, owing to his prominence and personal popularity, has been entertained by the leading citizen as a guest. I call attention to this because if a man is constantly being entertained around the country he is likewise frequently saving the expense of

hotel board and room. His newspaper, *The Commoner*, is a successful financial venture. It is the official organ of the faithful and they pay money to learn the intimate thoughts of their great leader. Last, but not least, is the revenue Mr. Bryan derives from the great newspaper syndicate which is now printing his series of lectures. Anybody who knows anything about newspaper syndicates is aware of the fact that a man like Bryan may almost name his own price. So far as the average reader knows, Bryan may be receiving all the way from 10 cents to 50 cents a word for what he writes. It was recently reported that Colonel Roosevelt once received \$1 a word from a publication.

BRYAN'S PROSPERITY

In view of the above resume and the memorable assertion about not being able to live on \$12,000 a year, how can Bryan ever again pose as

one of the common people? What will his erstwhile friends on the Pacific Coast, men good and true, who are earning three and four dollars a day by the sweat of their brows, say when they are acquainted with the fact that the simple Democratic Bryan, their saviour, is not able to make ends meet on \$1,000 a month, but must dig his fingers into coffers of glittering gold that are offered to him from three other sources? Poor Bryan! Another worthy soul sacrificed to the money curse.

ARE WE BLUFFING?

Reams have been printed about the Mexican situation. Our side of the case has been exploited at the greatest length, but an amazing lack of knowledge has been displayed by the general public as to the attitude of the mind of the average Mexican. I was very much interested to read the following communication, purporting to have been signed by Ramon Ceballos, a captain of the Engineer Corps in the Mexican Federal Army.

It reads:
I hope you will see fit to publish this letter, as it expresses the opinion of 99 per cent. of the Mexican people regarding American armed intervention in Mexico. We Mexicans are positive of the fact that no matter how many more Americans are murdered in Mexico, or how much more of their property is destroyed, the United States Government will never dare intervene in Mexico. Why? For the following simple and only too well known reasons:
First—The American Congress is a bluff.
Second—The American executive is a greater bluff still.
Third—The American army is the greatest of all bluffs. There is nothing to it.

THE AMERICAN EXODUS

Americans in Mexico were estimated to have numbered from 40,000 to 100,000

—probably much nearer the smaller than the larger figure. Thousands of Americans have come out of Mexico since the trouble began. The cost of the exodus to individuals and to companies whose properties are abandoned and endangered will run into the millions, and for this direct loss, due to the exodus itself, there is no redress whatever from any source. Property of all kinds is left behind, practically without means of protection, defence, or conservation; homes are broken up and abandoned, and men have given up positions they have held for years.



ANOTHER CHAUTAUGUA ENTERTAINER

Miss Bella Gruns, violinist and alto singer with the troupe of Tyrolean "yodlers" who appeared on the same platform with Secretary of State Bryan at a performance given on September 9th at Media, Pa.

In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave; wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AN APT TEXT

During one of the hottest days of the early summer, a certain girl in one of the New Jersey cities was overcome by the heat, and for several days was afflicted with headache and weakness in consequence.

Three or four weeks later, she was about to undertake a journey. The night previous to the day on which she must start was sultry.

"If the morning opens hot," she decided, "I must give up my trip. The doctor said that I must run no risk of getting overheated again."

The morning did open very hot, but when she turned to the page for that date on her Scripture roll, she read, "The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night."

And though she went as she had planned, the promise held good.

ON THE EMPERATOR'S FIRST TRIP

She had described the boat and its wonderful furnishings, how it was not like any other of the dozen or more ships on which she had crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific, when one of her circle of

interested listeners said, "We have read a good deal of that in the papers. Tell us something personal to you, that happened on the way. There must have been plenty of little things like that, that nobody ever put into print."

"Well," said the traveller reflectively, "I saw a trick done that I had never seen before, but it might have happened in a parlor as well as on the *Imperator*."

"Oh, but since it did happen there, it becomes a part of the story of that first historic trip. Tell us about it," urged the other.

"It isn't much," responded the traveller modestly, "but some of us had been playing cards, and when the game was finished, several showed what they could do in the way of card-tricks. At last, one of the ladies said, 'I can't do any of these mysterious things with cards, but I can do one trick with a chair that no man can do.' (You notice that she did not say a woman couldn't do it.)"

Of course the men all begged to see the trick, and they evidently felt quite ready to prove that they could do

anything that she could. So she took a common chair and set it in one of the ordinary doorways of the cabin, a doorway about as wide as the usual one in your own home. The chair was placed with its back to one side of the doorway. She faced it, standing with her back against the other side.

"Now," she said, "I am going to take three steps before I am stopped by the seat of the chair. That is, my heel is now pressed against the side of the door. Now I place the heel of my other foot against the toe of that one. Then I place the heel of the first foot against the toe of the second. You observe that it just fits in, and I have taken three steps. Will one of you gentlemen try it?"

Oh, yes, all of them were eager to try it. Nothing appeared simpler. But when they really made the attempt, not even the smallest-footed among them could take more than two steps before he hit the chair.

Of course, she had tried it before she had dared to make the challenge, and her feet were phenomenally small. But isn't it astonishing how many silly little devices people will get up in order to pass away the time at sea!—even on the *Imperator*.

THE NEW RELIGION

As the autumn approaches, more than usual attention is being given in the papers to the subject of education. When vacation ends and the schools open, it is natural that the minds of all of us should turn in that direction. This journal has had its "educational number," like most of the others; but nobody seems to be clear in his mind as to whether the real, true education of our young people is going backward or forward. Still, as Dr. Samuel V. Cole, President of Wheaton College, at Norton, Mass., remarked in a recent article in the *Churchman*, "we must talk about education so long as the world stands."

Dr. Cole does not feel worried, as so many do, about the religious life in our women's colleges. He thinks that it is sound and healthy. It is not of the old-fashioned sentimental sort that was apt to be accompanied by much weeping and much weighing of one's own soul; but it is better and more like that of the Master. As Dr. Cole puts it, "The old, introspective, soul-searching, want-to-be-an-

angel, rush-for-the-lifeboats method, has yielded to a reverent interest in the things outside and around us in this present life." In other words, the old individualism, founded upon the first great commandment, has now included within it, as it ought, the great second commandment of Jesus, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Service, helpfulness, the uplift of the race, as well as of one's self,—these blend in the new note sounded in the modern girl's religion,—and it is a good note.

Dr. Cole lays stress upon the delightful Silver Bay conferences which have done so much for all girls, especially, of course, for the Y. W. C. A. girls, since it is their very own gathering.

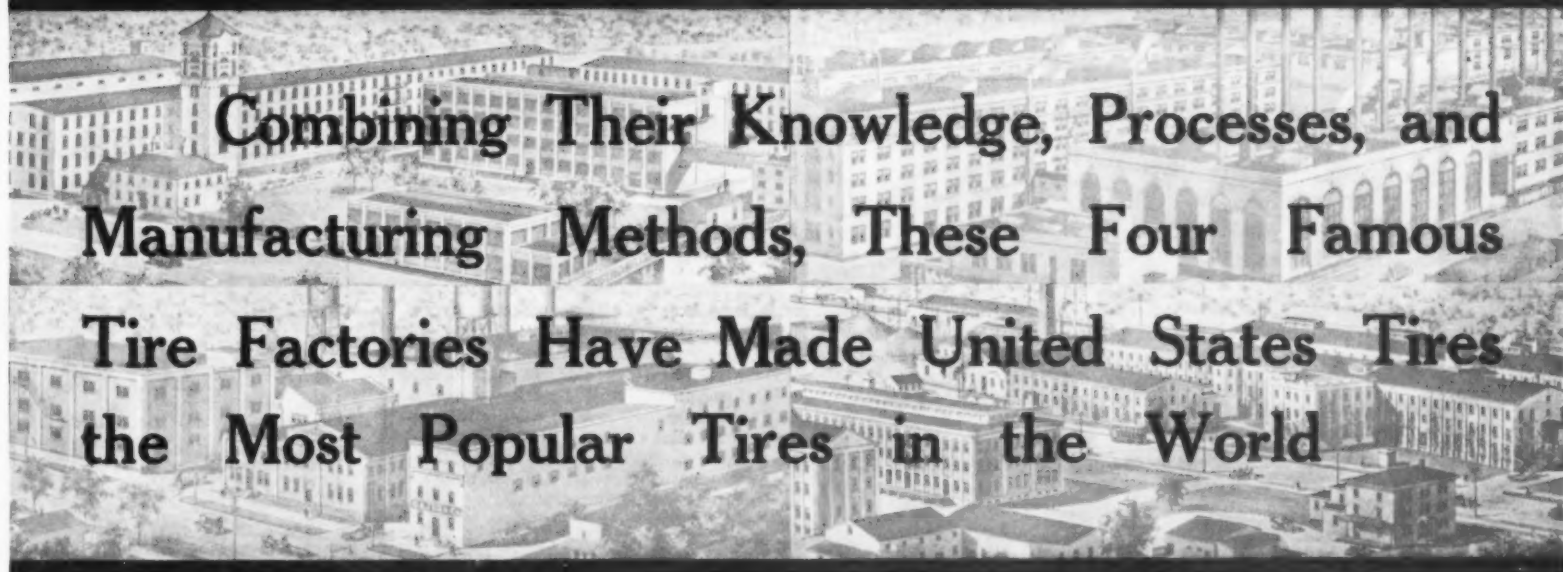
A certain mother said not long ago, "If any girl is out of sorts, is crying around the house, is sullen or 'cranky,' contrary, lovesick, or anything that she ought not to be, send her to Silver Bay. Our Edith was a perfect problem last spring; seemed to be developing strange ideas upon life and religion, wouldn't answer when we spoke to her, was captious and fault-finding, 'nobody loved her,' and was altogether unlike her usual bright, sunny self. We were in despair, but she was elected a delegate from her college to Silver Bay, and you never saw such a change. She came back the most thoughtful, affectionate girl you can imagine, anxious to help in the church and make the home happy. We all pray now, 'God bless Silver Bay.'"

A marked feature in the religious life of all the colleges, even of those nominally belonging to certain denominations, is the absence of theological bias. In this same excellent article it is remarked that "this is inevitable when Orthodox and Liberal, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Ritualist and Quaker, are likely to be found in the same student body, all of them with religious natures to be ministered to from one common fountain."

There are, so to speak, no sects among the hosts of Satan. They march on with an unbroken front. If we are going to conquer them we must live up to the splendid sentiment in Baring-Gould's noble hymn:

"We are not divided, all one body, we,
One in faith and doctrine, one in charity."

and make the idea of sect secondary to that of loyalty to our leader and to the cause of right.



Combining Their Knowledge, Processes, and
Manufacturing Methods, These Four Famous
Tire Factories Have Made United States Tires
the Most Popular Tires in the World

The Pre-eminence of United States Tires Has Been Established by an Ideal Manufacturing Policy Unique in the Automobile World

The scope of this four-factory co-operative policy and its efficiency is shown day in and day out by the fact that United States Tires dominate the automobile world.

The world's largest rubber company stands back of these famous tires.

Retained by this enormous manufacturing organization are men whose reputations are international and whose skill and genius used in conjunction with the four-

factory co-operative methods, have made United States Tires the standard for mileage—tire economy—real tire satisfaction.

When you purchase United States Tires you are sure of these vitally important facts:

1. Of the organization behind these famous tires.
2. Of vast experience in tire building.
3. Of a tremendous company that actually backs up its tires and has *real* service branches.

In the history of the motor vehicle no one industrial move has meant so much to the true lovers of the automobile. As one instance,---witness the birth of those "Aristocrats of the Road"---the "Nobby Tread" and "Chain Tread"

Real United States Tire Company Service Branches in the Leading Cities

ATLANTA, GA. 21 Houston St.
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BUFFALO, N. Y. 733 Main St.
BUTTE, MONT. Cor. Park and Idaho Sts.
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CHICAGO, ILL. 1222 Michigan Ave.
CINCINNATI, O. 1121 Race St.
CLEVELAND, O. 1908 Euclid Ave.
COLUMBUS, O. 80 N. Third St.
DALLAS, TEX. 2109 Commerce St.

DAYTON, O. 2d and Jefferson Sts.
DENVER, COLO. 215-217 16th St.
DES MOINES, IA. 1005 Locust St.
DETROIT, MICH. 243-245 Jefferson Ave., E.
FRESNO, CAL. 1237 K Street
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 17 Library St.
HARTFORD, CONN. Allyn and High Sts.
HOUSTON, TEX. 706 San Jacinto St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 527 N. Capitol Ave.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. 804 Main St.
KANSAS CITY, MO. 1815 Grand Ave.
LOS ANGELES, CAL. 923-925 Grand Ave.

LOUISVILLE, KY. 904 S. Third St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. 454 Milwaukee St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 1522-24 Hennepin Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. 276 Halsey St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 609 Baronne St.
NEW YORK, N. Y. Broadway and 58th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 329-331 N. Broad St.
PHOENIX, ARIZ. 1st and Van Buren Sts.
PITTSBURG, PA. 5929-31 Baum St., E. E.
PORTLAND, ORE. 84 Broadway
PROVIDENCE, R. I. 18 Snow St.
RICHMOND, VA. 709 W. Broad St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 195 East Ave.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. 132 E. Second South
SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 433 Main Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 636-646 Van Ness Ave.
SAVANNAH, GA. 307 Bull St.
SEATTLE, WASH. 814-820 E. Pike St.
ST. LOUIS, MO. 3149 Locust St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. 117 W. Taylor St.
TOLEDO, O. 218 North Erie St.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 1303 H St. N. W.
WILKESBARRE, PA. 60 North Main St.
WORCESTER, MASS. Graphic Arts Building

United States Tires

Made by the
Largest Rubber Company in the World



CAT'S PAW

CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

The moment you have a pair of **Cat's Paw Heels** attached to your shoes you feel a greater degree of safety.

Your shoes will be more comfortable — they will wear longer.

And, best of all, you will walk safely, with a sure-footed tread. The Foster Friction Plug won't let you slip — prevents your footsteps from sounding like a "gum-shoe" artist.

There are no holes in the heels to track mud and dirt. They cost no more than the ordinary kind.

The name is easy to remember. Get a pair today.



FOSTER RUBBER CO.
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.

50c.
attached

All
dealers

AETNA-IZED?



\$3,250 INSURANCE FOR \$10

LIFE and ACCIDENT Insurance under the famous AETNA TEN DOLLAR COMBINATION

Issued by the **AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of Hartford, Connecticut—the largest company in the world writing Life, Accident, Health and Liability Insurance.

In extent and variety of protection this policy is without a rival.

For \$10 a year (in "Preferred" Occupations) this Policy pays:

- \$2,000** for death from Travel, Elevator or Burning Building Accident.
- \$1,000** for death from Ordinary Accident.
- \$2,000** for loss of limbs or sight as a result of Travel Accident.
- \$1,000** for loss of limbs or sight as a result of Ordinary Accident.

The above amounts accumulate Ten Per Cent. each year for five years without additional cost.

\$250 FOR DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE—No Medical Examination Required. The Accumulations, Double Benefits and Life Insurance provided by this Ten Dollar Combination make possible the payment of \$3,250 at a cost of less than **THREE CENTS A DAY** in addition to weekly indemnity for total or partial disability from accident.

SEND IN THE COUPON TO-DAY

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., (Drawer 1341) Hartford, Conn. Leslie's Tear off
I am under 55 years of age and in good health. Tell me about AETNA Ten Dollar Combination.
My Name, business address and occupation are written below.

Cutting Prices Is an Extravagant Form of Economy

By ROBERT FRANCIS NATTAN

AN evolution in merchandising is in progress. The public has almost ceased to believe that it is advantageous to buy a well-known trademarked article at a cut price. The greater part of the public has been shown to its satisfaction that the dealer who cuts prices does so, not through any altruism or desire to benefit mankind by selling more cheaply than someone else, but with the intent to defraud, because his purpose is to deceive the public into believing that his stock in general is sold at "ridiculously low prices" and that other dealers are charging exorbitant prices, while he, self-sacrificing dealer, would not think of "robbing the public in such a manner."

Cut prices, it is admitted, are a specious argument when presented to persons at a time when their minds are inflamed owing to the much discussed high cost of living. Therefore, a painstaking analysis of the methods of the cut-price dealer was necessary in order to demonstrate that cut prices do not mean honest business dealing but rather the direct opposite. The initiative, courage and foresight of a number of disinterested persons formed the nucleus of what is now known as the American Fair Trade League, comprising able minds engaged in every walk of life—lawyers, university faculty men, manufacturers, retailers, economists, publishers, and in fact men in every station interested in the advancement of business methods that will redound to the consumer's profit and welfare.

The press and well-known writers are keenly interested in this burning question and are putting forth their best efforts to show the urgent need of uniformly maintained or fixed prices. Fixed prices mean just prices, not trust prices. A storekeeper in Hutchinson, Kans., F. E. Fearl, by name, recently said to a body of jewelers:

"When a new customer goes into your store to make purchases, it is natural for the retailer to endeavor to make a favorable impression in order that the new customer may be influenced to continue his patronage. The jeweler should prove to him how well he can serve a customer and how cheap, quality considered."

A new customer is an infant possibility. He may develop into a profitable asset. When the retailer destroys the profit possibility of a new customer by giving away his profits, he has not only destroyed the profit possibility of this customer, but he has diminished his value to every other retailer. But it is mighty hard to break the dog from sucking eggs when he has once had a taste. We have all had our experiences with the fellow who prides himself on his ability to buy at a discount. He is always looking for special favors and it is useless and unprofitable to try and argue with him. His influence is bad, for your natural inclination is to get the best of him. If you are influenced to make him special prices, you are not giving your best customers a square deal. If he does work you he will show his appreciation by blowing about it, thereby sowing a seed which is hard to exterminate."

The above, quoted from a practical dealer, speaks for itself. The great economic principle in merchandising is to give value for value received. You cannot deviate from this principle with impunity. If you do, one of the parties to the sale is bound to suffer loss at the time of the transaction, and, eventually, all concerned, manufacturer, retailer and consumer, will suffer loss. This, because the manufacturer's market will ultimately be destroyed, the small retailer will go into bankruptcy, and the consumer will be without his much desired product, which may have become a real necessity to him.

To explain more clearly, let us suppose that John Brown has taken a fancy to a certain brand of cereal which has been selling at ten cents per package. Mrs. Brown, one day, while shopping downtown, sees this same brand advertised in a large store for eight cents. She buys a couple of packages, takes them home and forthwith tells John that they have been paying too much for his favorite cereal. Brown, admiring his wife's economy, agrees that the small dealer near his home demanded too much money. Brown visited the small dealer and told him that he could purchase this cereal in another store downtown for 20 per cent. less. The small dealer could not afford to sell this product for less than 10 cents and make a reasonable profit, so finally refused to handle the product at all.

Mrs. Brown, during her first few trips to the large store, succeeded in getting the desired cereal, but she was suddenly told rather abruptly that the firm no longer carried that brand but has something else at the same price and "just as good." The good wife bought the suggested substitute and cooked it for her husband, but he would not eat it and finally manifested his displeasure and disgust at what he now considered peculiar merchandising methods. The reader will clearly see what happened. The manufacturer's market had been destroyed by the price cutter, the small dealer's reputation

(Continued on page 310)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Long before the Baby Comes

care must be taken to build up mother's health and strength. When called upon to bear the double burden of maternity, additional nourishment must be provided. For expectant mothers, leading physicians recommend

Pabst Extract

The Best Tonic

Both before and after baby's arrival, it supplies that necessary surplus of strengthening food and promotes the flow of the lacteal glands. A food as well as a tonic—in palatable, liquid form—it is welcomed by the weakest stomach—easily digested and quickly transformed into rich, new blood to nourish mind and body.

Order a Dozen From Your Druggist

Insist Upon It Being "Pabst"

Write for "Health Darts" booklet.

Pabst Extract Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary, every day sources.

SEXOLOGY

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

PURITAN PUB. CO., 778 Ferry Bldg., PHILA., PA.

Free Plans for Heating Your Home

furnished by heating experts. Get them. Learn how you can try a Kalamazoo Furnace for 30 days free—and send it back any time within a year if it fails to heat your home properly.

Ask for Factory Prices on Furnaces

Get our book explaining better heating and cash saving. Ask for Furnace Catalog No. 977.

We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs—please ask for the one you want.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

\$25 to \$75 Saved

JUBILEE ROLLERS

The Bird with the Wonderful Trained Voice. Price \$5 Each

Genuine high-bred canaries direct from St. Andreasberg, Germany, raised and trained for us by expert bird specialists who turn out the finest singers in the world. Price Jubilee Rollers \$5.00 each; Chorus Leaders \$7.50. Each bird guaranteed. Ask for free book about them.

NATURE'S SOLO SINGERS \$3.00 each

Imported Hartz Mountain Canaries with natural voice untrained but exquisite with tones. Nothing equals them at the price. Guaranteed. Price \$3 each.

Live arrival guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free describing canaries, parrots, gold fish, and all supplies.

IOWA BIRD CO., Dept. M, Des Moines, Iowa

The Giant Heater

WILL HEAT ANY ORDINARY ROOM IN ZERO WEATHER AT ALMOST NO COST

Applied to central draught lamp or gas jet (naked flame or mantle burner.)

HEAT AND LIGHT AT ONE COST

Mr. H. P. Howe, 712 2nd Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "Giant Heater is a perfect success. I would not be without it in my home."

Price Complete, Charges Prepaid.

FRANK, 91.50; MODEL PLASTER, \$2.00.

Attractive Illustrated Booklet Mailed Free.

THE GIANT HEATER CO., 678 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

24 BULBS FOR 10c.

and Complete Treatise on Bulb Culture, indoors and out, and beautiful Catalogue—

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

These 24 Bulbs, 2 each of 12 different kinds, Tulips, Jonquils, G. Hyacinths, Iris, Freesias, etc., will make beautiful pot flowers for winter or lovely early spring flowers for the garden. Plant now.

Our Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, Hardy Plants and rare winter-blooming plants FREE TO ALL.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y.

QUICK MONEY

Crowing Mushrooms

Learn things many growers never knew before, explained in new book, "Truth About Mushrooms." Add \$10 to \$15 a week to your income. Small capital starts it. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Now is best time. Profit bigger, quicker.

Anyone can do it. Send for the book. It's free.

Bureau of Mushroom Industry, Dept. 74, 1842 S. Clark St., Chicago



Karo
(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

the favorite home syrup is now in season for griddle cakes, waffles and hot biscuit.

Always in season for taffy, fudge, fondant creams and chocolates—Karo insures success in scores of recipes for delicious home-made candy.

Karo spread on bread is the daily after-school snack for millions of healthy children.

The many table and cooking uses of Karo are shown in the new Corn Products Cook Book which every housewife should have.

New desserts and dainty dishes shown in beautifully illustrated color pages.

The young folks will be especially delighted with the collection of recipes for home candy making. Simple directions which will insure success in every case.

Send your name at once and obtain your free copy of this valuable cook book. Write to

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
New York

Dept. T

P. O. Box 161



Gentlemen Unafraid

(Continued from page 295)

that comprises 620,000 square miles—slightly less than a twelfth part of the North American continent and about a fifth of the whole of Canada. This vast region, which reaches from the Yukon eastward half-way to Hudson's Bay, and northward along the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, is patrolled by three officers and twenty-five men! In spite of this, no law-breaker in the whole of that territory is safe from capture, for once set upon a trail, a man-hunter of the Royal Mounted forgets distance and becomes a veritable Nemesis. As an illustration, the Inspector at Fort McPherson called in one of his men one afternoon, and said to him quite casually: "Here's a white man who is selling liquor to the Indians. He's down on the White Hare River. Go and get him."

The officer set out that same afternoon, and the White Hare River was three hundred miles away! To get his man, who was selling to the Dog Ribs, the man-hunter had to go through a country that was almost unexplored. He traveled 800 miles—and he brought back his man. His experience among the Dog Ribs was a highly humorous illustration of the fear and respect with which the men of the Royal Mounted are regarded throughout the country they patrol. Word of his approach had preceded him to the village by a half day, and when he reached the camp it was deserted. The Dog Ribs had scattered—before one man! It took a week to find the white man who was selling liquor.

I met a man 500 miles north of civilization, west of Fort Churchill, who was on the trail of a man-killer. He told me his story one night beside our camp-fire, and he spoke of his task as casually as an American officer might speak of serving a warrant on a man in an adjoining county. He was alone, and he had been on the trail for five months. His name was Barry. It was two months later before he got his man, and in those seven months he traveled over 2,000 miles! Another man-hunter of the Royal Mounted started in at Prince Albert in mid-summer, spent Christmas at Herschel, on the Arctic coast, and caught his man near Fort Rae, on the Great Slave.

While every man in the Royal Mounted, and particularly those in the far northern branch of the service, is supposed to be a "distance-killer," the record in this respect is held by Inspector E. A. Pelletier, Corporal Joyce, and Constables Walker and Conway, who set out from Fort Saskatchewan, without guides, to cut completely across unexplored North America to Hudson's Bay. A complete account of this remarkable journey would fill several volumes of fascinating adventure. For nearly a year these heroic men were utterly lost in the wilds, and when at last they came out on Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson's Bay, they had

traveled a distance of 3,400 miles. During all of that time their lives were in their own hands. Unlike the much talked of Arctic explorers whose "thrilling dashes" of a hundred miles or two are luridly described wherever a paper is printed over the world, they had no ship or supplies a few days' journey behind them. Everything was carried in their canoes; when winter set in, and the canoes were abandoned, life, warmth, everything depended upon the packs they carried upon their shoulders.

I once talked with a Mission man up in the Great Slave country. He had spent fifteen years in the wild country of the North, and he said to me one evening: "In all my experience up here I cannot remember having found a coward. It is a wonderful country—a country that breeds MEN. For that reason it is not hard to die. I believe that in those few words he epitomized that "spirit" which I have tried to describe. The day's work is a "man's work"—and only death, and never fear or cowardice, can stop it. The men who do it don't strut in peacock's feathers, nor rush into print.

There was McCall, for instance, who, after one of the most desperate winter journeys ever taken in the far north, wrote down from the edge of the Barrens, and said: "I beg to report that our journey to Aberdeen Lake was filled with great danger and misfortune. We were storm-bound frequently, and the temperature fell to sixty-five. LeBarge died at Baker Island. Scott and I pulled in with only two dogs, living on bark and roots for the last hundred miles. It is unfortunate that three of my fingers were frozen, and have been amputated." Is there anything that can beat this for modesty and brevity? What "copy" such an experience would have made for an "Arctic" explorer!

In this great Northland, by which I mean the country a thousand miles wide reaching between the Yukon and Hudson's Bay and most of which is practically unexplored, the men of the Royal Mounted are each year doing a great deal of exploratory work, and some of their discoveries, if made almost anywhere else, would create little less than sensations. Sergeant McLeod, striking into the unexplored country northeast of Fort Vermillion, came upon an unknown lake which he believed to be almost as large as Lake Ontario; and almost simultaneously with this discovery, Sergeant A. H. L. Mellor and Constable Johnson found a new lake far to the south and east of the Great Slave, which was from thirty to forty miles in width, and from eighty to one hundred in length. Into this lake emptied a stream which in places was a mile in width. It is probable that in the next maps of Canada these discoveries will be named after the men who made them.

Conjugated

Inquisitive Friend—Don't you find that your wife is very subject to moods?

Enpeck—No; she has only one mood, the imperative, and I'm the one that's subject to that.—*Judge*

Delaying the Law

"How in the world will you dig up evidence to get me a new trial?"

"Don't worry about that," replied the lawyer. "All you have to do is to dig up more money."—*Judge*.



NOTED FRENCH VISITORS TO AMERICAN CANNERIES

The visit to America of Maitre Fernand Labori, of Paris, the famous French lawyer, recalls the great trials of Dreyfus and Emile Zola, both of whom M. Labori ably defended. The party is now in the West, and while in Chicago visited the stock yards and watched with interest and amazement the canning of meat. The picture shows them inspecting the packing of sausages. M. Labori is shown in the center, with Madame Labori and her daughters to the left. They all spoke enthusiastically of America and Americans and of the cordial feeling existing between the two nations and expressed a belief in its continuance.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Nearly

Always

Some

Bad Judgment

about food or drink causes the headaches, sleeplessness, bowel troubles, heart failure, nervousness and a dozen and one other disturbances.

It's easy to prove

Whether or not

Coffee

is the hidden cause.

Some persons are really anxious enough to recover lost health, to make the experiment and find out.

Quit coffee absolutely for 10 days and use hot, well-made

POSTUM

A genuine food-drink made of wheat and a small percent of New Orleans molasses. It supplies a hot table beverage with a coffee color and a snappy flavour much resembling Old Dutch Java. Postum is pure and absolutely free from caffeine, or drug of any kind.

If the aches and ails begin to disappear in a few days, you will know how to avoid that kind of trouble in the future.

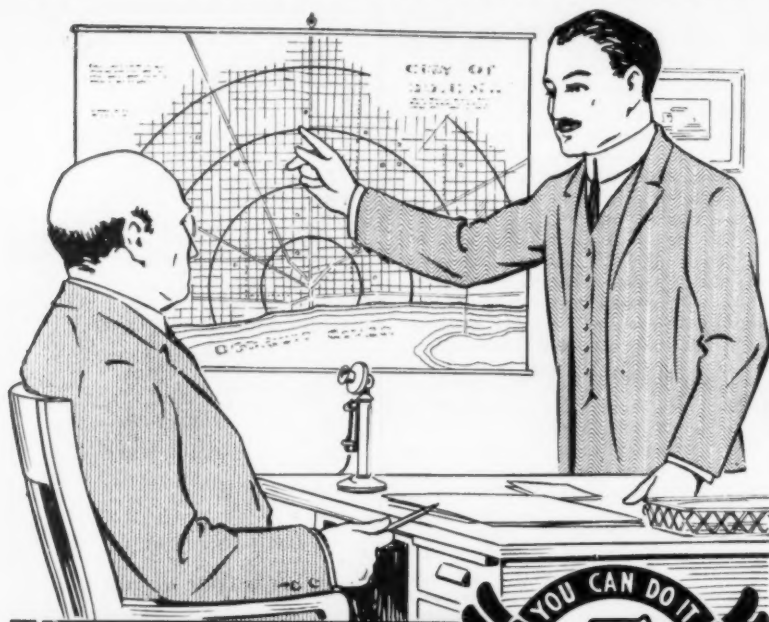
Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

It's a lot of fun to be perfectly well.

There's a Reason
for
POSTUM



How the Reo Motor Truck Helps You Sell More Goods

Let us pass over your hauling problems for a time, and discuss your sales problems briefly.

Here is the record of a conversation that recently took place in the office of the president of a store doing a retail business in a large western city.

"How does it happen, Mr. King," the president said to his sales manager, whom he had summoned for a conference, "that our two largest competitors seem to be getting all the business in the newer part of the city. The city has been developing rapidly in the past two years, but we don't seem to be getting into the newer districts at all."

"You will remember, Mr. Henry," replied the sales manager, "that you decided against the use of motor trucks for our business over a year ago."

"Motor trucks?" inquired the president in a puzzled tone. "Well, you know we couldn't figure that they would reduce our hauling cost enough to make the change worth while," he continued. "But what have they to do with our selling problem?"

"Everything," replied the alert sales manager. "Our competitors have them, and have doubled their radius of operations without increasing their cost of delivery. They deliver goods four miles out, while we, with our old-fashioned equipment, are going two miles. They have beat us to the new business by improved service."

"I see," mused the president. "We will have motor truck equipment at once."

Find Out About Reo Motor Trucks Now

The real moral of this actual conversation is—don't let your competitor get Reo Motor Trucks before you do. Set the pace yourself, and make him hustle to keep up with you.

What the Big Reo Organization Has Accomplished in This Truck

It would not be possible for a smaller organization, or one with less experience and equipment, to put the value, the unusual engineering features, the carefully selected and tested materials into a motor truck, such as you will find in the Reo.

Only an immense factory, superintended by experts working together over a long period of years, could hope to put into a motor truck these invaluable features.

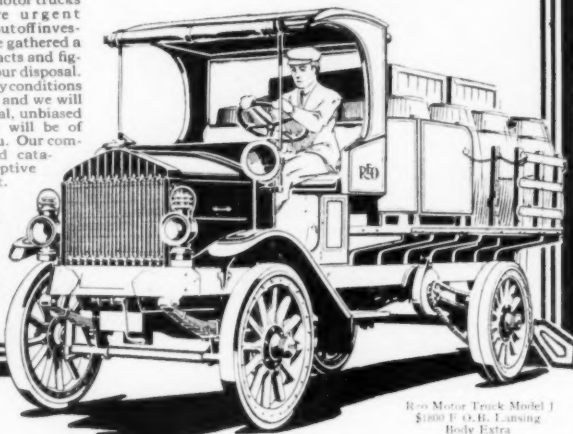
The Reo Sectional Radiator, of 24 separate interchangeable units, which can be repaired on the road anywhere. The Reo motor, clutch and transmission cushioned on a sub-frame, away from jars and road-shocks. Reo left-side drive and the best and handiest center control ever brought out. These and other individual features mark Reo Motor Trucks as the most advanced in America.

While 54 competing makers of 2-ton trucks average in price \$2701, the Reo Model J chassis at \$1800 equals the best, and includes these important features that others cannot show.

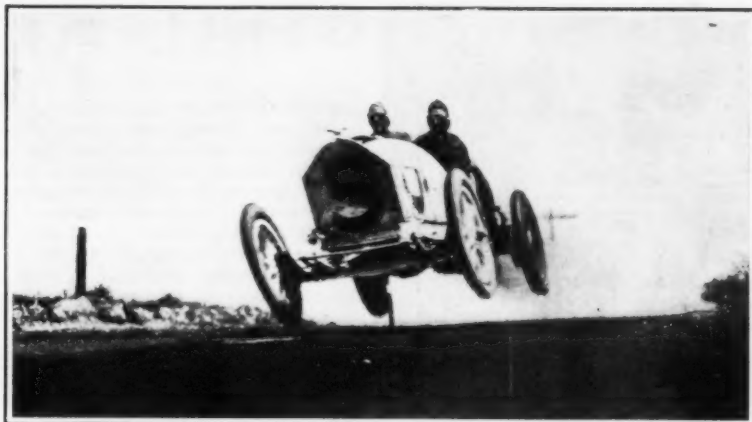
Now Is the Time to Investigate

This matter of motor trucks is becoming more urgent every day. Don't put off investigating. We have gathered a great amount of facts and figures that are at your disposal. Tell us the delivery conditions you have to meet and we will give you impartial, unbiased information that will be of great value to you. Our completely illustrated catalog and full descriptive details on request.

REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
1901 South Washington Ave.,
Lansing, Mich.



Reo Motor Truck Model J
\$1800 F. O. B. Lansing
Body Extra



A MOTOR CAR IMITATING A FLYING MACHINE

All four wheels in the air at once. An incident in the recent Elgin races. Is it any wonder that tires are worn out under these conditions?

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

FEATURES OF 1914 FASHIONS

NOW is the time of the year when many of the motor car manufacturers begin to announce their forthcoming "styles"—and it is an announcement looked forward to as eagerly by the automobile owning and buying public as are any of the descriptions of Spring or Fall fashions by womankind. But it has been generally believed that automobile "fashions" have become standardized, and that forthcoming models would not exhibit any marked changes in design, construction or equipment. While the modern car has become standardized, it seems that there is always room for changes and refinement, and the 1914 models show more of these than ever before. The sloping motor hood that made its appearance in a few isolated instances last year, gives evidence of being generally adopted by many of the leading manufacturers.

What constitutes the most surprising trend in design, however, is the number of manufacturers who have announced electric gear shifts for 1914. While such cars will be far in the minority, the fact that a number of the well known makers have instituted this radical change, shows that the time of surprises in the automobile field has not yet passed.

There are also a number of two-speed rear axles to be found in the new models, and the two direct drives and six or eight forward speeds that can thus be obtained, will make the 1914 car more flexible in control than ever before.

Quiet as is the running of the modern motor car, the leading designers have been striving to obtain absolute and permanent silence. With this end in view, one of the best known of the high priced cars is to be equipped with a new type of rear axle bevel drive, known as the "worm bevel," because of the curved shape of the teeth. In common with the two preceding seasons, 1914 will find an increase in the manufacture of "Six's." Some manufacturers who marketed only "Four's" last year have added a "Six" to their 1914 line, while others who produced both types in 1913, have concentrated their efforts on the "Six." It is evident that 1914 will mark improvement in every phase of motor car design and construction.

Questions of General Interest

Cause of Muffler Whistling

W. N. M., Mich.:—"There is a peculiar whistling sound that seems to come from the rear of my car. What is the probable cause?"

Such a sound often emanates from the carburetor when the auxiliary air intake valve is adjusted to a certain tension. Inasmuch as you say that it seems to come from the rear of your car, it is probable that it originates in the muffler. It often happens that when mufflers are rapidly manufactured, the holes drilled for the escape of the gases are left with rough and ragged edges, and these are often the cause of the whistling noise of which you complain. I believe that if you will smooth off these rough edges with a file, you will find the noise to be eliminated.

Preserving the Lustre on Metal Surfaces

C. S. T., Mass.:—"I have heard that collodion has been used to prevent the highly polished silver and brass of motor cars from becoming tarnished. How should it be applied?"

If you will dissolve a little collodion in alcohol and paint the surfaces that you desire to preserve, with this solution, you will find that a thin, transparent film will be formed, which will prevent tarnishing or rust. Should you desire to remove this eventually, it can easily be washed off with warm water.

Do Not Use Too Much Chalk

F. C. E., Neb.:—"What is the purpose of the French chalk used on tires, and how much of it should be used?"

The French chalk, or powdered soapstone, is used as a sort of lubricant between the tube of the tire and the inside of the casing. It serves to prevent an excessive heat of friction between the two surfaces and keeps one from adhering to the other. However, any more than the light sprinkling, necessary to accomplish this purpose, will cause the formation of little balls, which will roll around between the tube and shoe and rapidly wear the former. It will thus be seen that an excess amount is really more harmful than the use of no chalk whatsoever.

A New Kind of "Trouble Lamp"

N. O. J., Me.:—"What are 'Trouble Lamps'?"

"Trouble Lamp" is the name applied to a small electric bulb and protector—generally with reflector—mounted on the end of a

short handle, and attached to a flexible cord, connecting the light with a source of current. It is used in the garages as a portable light, which can be used for examining all parts of the motor and thus locating any trouble which may have arisen. A new type has recently been designed, which includes the introduction of an electric magnet in the circuit. The end of this magnet forms the base of the lamp and projects a slight distance at right angles. This causes the lamp to stick to any iron or steel part of the car and thus enables the light to form its own bracket. The pull of the magnet is so strong that there is no danger of the light being displaced by any sudden shock or jerk.

Care of New Tires

L. T. B., Va.:—"Do light and heat injure new tires? If so, where should they be kept and how should they be treated?"

An officer of one of the large tire companies recommends that new tires should be used for a short time until the cover has been soiled sufficiently to form a sort of protection for the rubber. However, any tire that is not in use should be covered to protect it from the sunlight, which will quickly oxidize and crack the rubber. Tires which are stored in a warm place for any length of time will be acted upon in a peculiar manner; the light and heat cause the sulphur to come to the surface and the shoe is left with minute openings in the rubber. This allows oxidation to take place and what is known as the "nerve fibre" of the rubber is destroyed. The "stock" of a well run tire house is kept in a dark, dry room, at a temperature of between forty and fifty degrees.

Facilitating Cold Weather Starting

S. L. H., Kansas:—"Is there any device which can be used to warm the carburetor or intake gases, to make starting easier on a cold morning? I remember hearing of such a device, but do not know its nature."

There are several devices on the market that have been designed for this purpose. The one to which you refer, however, is probably constructed in the form of an ordinary spark plug, except that it is smaller and has a long extension at its "business" end.

(Continued on page 507.)

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

Of the many fashionable Diamond Rings for Gentlemen's wear, the 6-prong Tooth Mounting is the most popular. The large illustration shows the graceful lines and deep groove, enhancing the beauty of the diamond setting. The heavy prongs afford absolute protection and safety.

Extra heavy 14k Solid Gold. Beautiful white Diamonds, perfect in cut and full of fiery brilliancy. Specially Selected by our Diamond Experts.



The Young Man's Favorite Diamond Ring

WRITE FOR CATALOG TODAY. IT WILL BE SENT POSTAGE PAID

Our large 100-page Catalog (sent free on request) shows the various diamond sizes and prices of this favorite ring. Marquise of beauty as low as \$28, \$40 and \$75. Others at \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200 and up. Make your selection and let us send it to you for your examination and approval, shipping charges prepaid. If you are perfectly satisfied that you have an unusual bargain, send us one-fifth of the purchase price and keep it; balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly. If not just what you wish, return at our expense and ask us to send you another selection. Our Catalog contains over 2,000 handsome photographic illustrations of diamonds, watches, artistic jewelry, silverware, etc. Send for Catalog today. Do it now.

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\$30 and Up
Easy to put up. Portable.
All sizes. Postal brings latest illustrated catalog.
The Edwards Mfg. Co., 335-385 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, O.

(Continued from page 306.)

end." In this end is placed the heating coil and this plug is inserted in the intake pipe, a short distance above the carburetor, and when the current is turned into it, this coil becomes heated and serves to warm the inlet pipe and the mixture that is in it. This assists in the vaporization of the fuel in the carburetor. After the engine has been started, the current to the plug can be turned off.

High Tension Magneto Trouble

C. R. S., Neb.:—"I have a car with a high tension magneto, which runs fine at a speed of fifteen miles an hour and up, but at lower speeds it will invariably stop on the magneto. On the battery, however, the car will run well as low as four miles per hour. What do you think is the trouble?"

It is very evident that the trouble lies with your magneto ignition system. It is quite possible that the magnets forming the fields of the instrument have become weakened and that, therefore, a high speed is required to generate sufficient current to form the spark in the cylinders. If this is the case, I would advise you to return the magneto to the manufacturers in order that the fields may be strengthened. This is a job for the manufacturers and not for any so-called magneto "expert" of unknown

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating.

As old age advances we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into a most digestible sugar.

The phosphates also, placed up under the outer-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but are lacking in white flour because the outer coat of the wheat darkens the flour and is left out by the miller. These natural phosphates are necessary to the well-balanced building of muscle, brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years ago."

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is well along in years and attributes his good health to Grape-Nuts and Postum which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together."

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, but now my habits are as regular as ever in my life."

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ability. Inasmuch as the current generated by the magneto varies with the speeds at which the motor is running, you will realize that as strong a spark cannot be formed at low speeds as at high. The current from the battery, however, is constant no matter at what speed the motor is operating. It is quite possible, therefore, that the points in your magneto spark plugs are too far apart to allow the spark to jump when the machine is running at speeds below fifteen miles an hour. I would suggest that you try moving the points closer together and see what results will then be obtained.

Determination of Gear Ratio

R. A. S., Pa.:—"How is the ratio of gear determined on touring cars? Do the average cars have gears as high as three to one?"

Three to one is rather a high gear for touring car work. Gears as high as two and one-half to one have been used in races but the average is about three and one-half to one, and even lower. Of course, the most accurate and reliable way to determine the gear ratio at your rear axle is to count the number of teeth in the pinion of the driving shaft and those in the large bevel gear in the differential that drives the rear axle. This larger number of teeth divided by those in the pinion, will give the actual gear ratio of your car and will indicate the number of revolutions that the crank shaft makes, for each complete turn of the rear wheels. Of course, you can try this out for yourself by jacking up the rear wheels, turning the motor with a hand crank and counting the number of turns of the hand crank necessary to revolve the rear wheels once. If you jack up but one rear wheel, you must realize that the speed of the one that is resting on the floor will be added to the free wheel and that this, therefore, will turn twice as fast as would otherwise be the case. By taking this into consideration, you can determine the gear ratio by jacking up but one wheel.

Computing Horsepower

W. R., Kan.:—"How is the horsepower of an automobile figured when the bore and length of stroke are given?"

The power that is obtained from a gasoline motor depends upon a number of other factors in addition to the bore and stroke of each cylinder. The speed at which the engine is designed to run, has a large effect upon the power, while you can realize for yourself that the force of the explosions—which are regulated by the amount of compression, the efficiency of the carburetor and the design of the valves and gas passages—is also of the utmost importance.

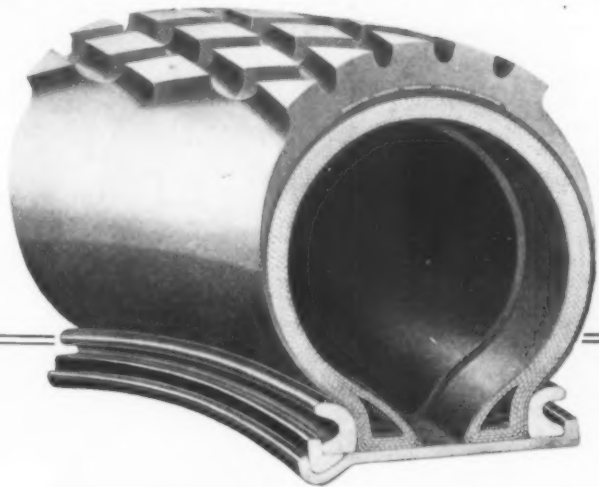
The regular formula that is almost universally used to give an arbitrary power rating to the gas engine, is known as the S. A. E. formula, and this states that the horsepower of any gasoline engine is approximately equal to the square of the diameter, multiplied by the number of cylinders, divided by 2.5. This assumes a certain compression and a certain pressure of the explosions, figures which can really only be obtained by laboratory tests. It also assumes that the piston is traveling at the rate of one thousand feet a minute, which would mean that an engine having a stroke of six inches would need to be run at one thousand revolutions a minute and one of a shorter stroke, at a higher speed.

From this you will see that the stroke is actually taken into consideration, although the bore is the only figure of the two that appears in the formula.

Economy of Motorcycle

P. M. A., New York:—"How much does it cost to operate a motorcycle per mile and does it cost more to run a twin cylinder than a single cylinder machine?"

This depends to a large extent upon the nature of the roads over which you drive it and the size and power of the machine. Eliminating the cost of repairs, which should be very small for the first two or three years, the greatest item is tires. The heavier the machine, the larger and more expensive will be these tires, and therefore the cost in this respect of maintaining a twin cylinder motorcycle, will be greater than will that of the single cylinder type. The same is true of gasoline consumption. A single cylinder motorcycle of low power has made over two hundred miles on a gallon of gasoline. From sixty to eighty is the best that can be expected from a twin. However, a single cylinder motorcycle of the type that holds the gasoline economy record will probably not be sufficiently powerful for your purpose. I do not think the difference in the price of upkeep is sufficient to deter you from the purchase of a twin. In general, you can figure the cost of operation of a seven-horsepower twin cylinder motorcycle to be about three-quarters of a cent a mile, while a four-horsepower single cylinder machine will probably be about one-half a cent a mile. This includes tires, oil and gasoline.



All-Weather Treads

Another Goodyear Invention

Now comes the solution of the All-Weather tread. All the advantage of smooth treads on dry roads, plus an invincible grip on wet.

A tread for all wheels and all seasons—double-thick, tough, economical.

Grips that last thousands of miles.

Which spread the strains like smooth treads.

Which are flat, smooth and regular for nine-tenths of your driving. Yet they become—the instant you need them—the most efficient of anti-skids.

These All-Weather treads, even now, outsell our smooth treads with users.

Exclusive Features

This All-Weather tread is an extra tread, affording double thickness.

It is made of very tough rubber, toughened by a secret process.

The blocks are so deep, so wear-resisting that they last for thousands of miles. They never all wear off.

The edges are sharp and they stay sharp. Rounded edges can't offer a grip which compares with them.

The edges all face the skidding direction, which we find to be usually 45 degrees.

The blocks widen out so they meet at the base. Thus the strains are distributed over the fabric just as with smooth-tread tires. It was separate projections, centering the strains at a single point, which made former anti-skids so expensive.

The blocks are regular—in perfect alignment—avoiding the vibration caused by irregular projections.

They are flat and broad, offering

on dry roads the smoothness of plain tread tires.

Compare them with other anti-skids. Note how in each point they excel. You will then see why they outsell smooth treads on the largest-selling tires in the world.

Safety demands these All-Weather treads on every wheel every day. You are bound to come to them.

Other Features

All-Weather treads, if wanted, come on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires.

The tires that can't rim-cut—

The only tires which—to lessen blow-outs—are final-cured on air bags at an extra cost of \$1500 daily.

The only tires which employ our patent method to prevent tread separation, a method for the exclusive use of which we paid \$50,000.

Our dealers are everywhere.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire For Sale by All Dealers

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
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For an initial deposit of \$70 we will buy for you diversified securities to a net value of about \$300.

This selection comprises two standard railroad stocks and a good industrial stock—total three shares with an average yield of about 6.25 per cent.

You acquire full title with a payment of \$15 monthly. You receive the dividends while you are paying for the securities.

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We have prepared a diversified list of sound securities suitable for the man who has any one of the above sums available for investment. We also give reasons why the securities mentioned in this list are very attractive at present prices.

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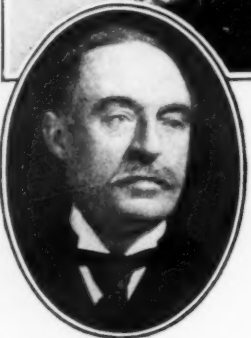
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FOR TWENTY EIGHT YEARS

Write for particulars

The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.
Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00
FORT WORTH TEXAS



View of the West Boston Bridge across the Charles River, Boston, where the American Bankers' Association will meet in annual convention, October 6th to 10th. The evening of Monday, October 6th the bankers will be welcomed with the greatest display of fireworks ever seen in New England.

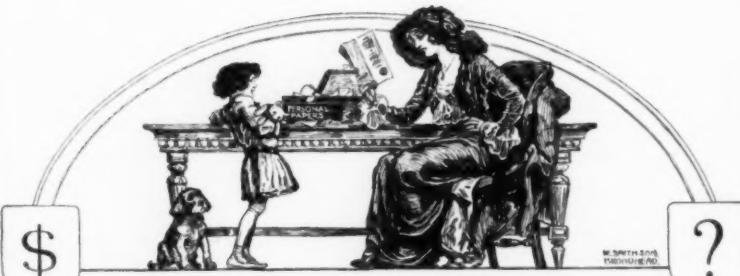


THOMAS P. BEAL
President Second National Bank of Boston, President of Boston Clearing House and Chairman Executive Committee of the Convention, who with Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston will deliver an address of welcome at the opening of the big assembly.

Bankers of the Country Meet in Convention



WILLIAM A. GASTON
President National Shawmut Bank of Boston, a widely known banker and lawyer, who is one of the Executive Committee of the American Bankers' Association Convention. Mr. Gaston has served on the staff of Massachusetts' Governor, and is a prominent Democrat.



Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegram. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Jung Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED—a starter. The stock market is in an expectant mood. It is waiting for a leader. It is ready for an upward movement if someone will start it.

In an experience extending over a quarter of a century I have noticed that after protracted liquidation, uncertainty and doubt, the market takes on new life unexpectedly sometimes because of a sudden and surprising incident which wakes it, apparently, out of its sleep.

The sudden interest aroused by the rumor that the Union Pacific was to make a generous distribution of cash to its holders illustrates my meaning. If this distribution should occur and if, on top of it, a similar development of peculiar advantage to the holders of Southern Pacific should follow, Wall Street would begin to turn to the brighter side of things and look for sunshine rather than for shadows.

Some of our greatest railroad systems are asking permission from the authorities for the issue of bonds in large amounts to carry on the necessary work of extensions, replacements and improvements. If these issues are successfully floated they would signalize an enormous disbursement of money for labor and would stimulate industrial activity to a marked degree.

It only needs a few good signs to make the outlook more hopeful. It is surprising that it is not worse than it has been. Think of all the depressing factors, including tariff and banking legislation, the business interests questioned, the partial crop failure, the reduction in railroad earnings and of

dividends, and worse than all, the general feeling that the business outlook was doubtful! The wonder is that the market has held up so well.

The enactment of a new tariff law is anticipated within a few weeks. If, after the two houses have concurred on a tariff bill, and the President has signed it, the special session should adjourn, leaving the question of currency reform for the regular session, business prospects in and out of Wall Street would brighten at once, unless foreign complications should interfere.

I hear that there may be a recrudescence of our trouble with Japan. This would be most unfortunate. It is also feared that the insistence of President Wilson on the passage of a banking reform bill at the special session may carry the latter along into the regular session in December, when we are also threatened with an irruption of anti-trust bills that will add to the confusion.

The stock market takes cognizance of all these possibilities, and the future of the market depends largely on their outcome. But as matters now stand, with the wonderful optimism of our people, the trend is toward greater confidence and a more hopeful outlook among buyers of securities, either for speculation or investment.

H., Butte, Mont.: The Dan Patch Electric stock is not included in "the safe investment class." Far from it. Better leave it alone.

T., Mapleton, Ia.: I think well of Lehigh Valley, St. Paul and Northwest. The preferred stocks of the last two are especially well regarded by investors.

F. H. L., Newark, N. J.: Marconi Wireless of America is a fair speculation, but there is no monopoly in the wireless business and other stocks are equally as attractive.

C. O., Schenectady: Recent statements made by the Rumley Company are very reassuring. The new management is highly regarded. If prosperous conditions continue, I do not see why Rumley Pfd. should not recover some of its loss, and prove an attractive speculation.

(Continued on page 309)

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 308)

K., New Orleans: The Burlington C. R. & N. first General 5's, selling around par are well regarded for investment.

Q., Muskogee, Okla.: The Harrington Mining Co., of Arizona, is reported as idle and apparently dead.

F., Elwood, Ind.: I think well of Southern Pacific. On the recent decline it appears to have been accumulated by those who ought to be familiar with its value.

J., Memphis: Minnesota Steel & Iron Co. has no connection with Wall Street. What little I have learned about it does not impress me with its investment quality.

W., Grand Island, Neb.: I can get no trace of any of the companies on your list, but find that the Modern Remedy Co., of Chicago, is reported as having its Nebraska charter cancelled in 1909.

P., Vallejo, Cal.: I see nothing particularly attractive about Marconi Wireless of America. As I have frequently said, "It does not control wireless telegraphy, and never can, for there are numerous other wireless systems."

L., Newburgh, N. Y.: Dealing in options is not safe unless you are assured of the absolute responsibility of the dealers. Before you operate, be fully satisfied on this point. I am not able to report on the standing of firms or individuals.

J. P., East Dubuque, Ill.: Nipissing has made a good record as an earner and dividend payer, but it has had a substantial rise and there is no assurance that it will be able to continue its generous dividends. All mining properties naturally depreciate while a well established railway or industrial enterprise should increase in value.

Anxious, Springfield, Mass.: An old device of those who sell securities of little value is to ask the losers to put in more money in the hope of saving what they have lost. If the party is honest in his statements, that you can sell your shares, I advise you to do so and get some of the money back that you paid for your mining stock.

G., Dallas, Texas: 1. When stocks are bought, they are usually paid for promptly and delivered at once, unless the purchase is on a margin when the stock is held until payment is complete. A failure to make prompt delivery might be given as an excuse for not receiving the stock, unless there was some other agreement. 2. I know of no such organization.

H., Jackson, O.: The 5 per cent gold notes of the Central States Electric Company seem to be fairly well protected, but the value of the convertible option is speculative. Such securities are not always easily disposed of in an emergency. Hence the preference for listed bonds and stocks, which always have a ready market. Many brokers prepare for their customers, with great care, special lists of investment securities which they are always glad to send to any one who may be interested.

Columbus, O.: 1. The Central Vermont first guaranteed 4's and the Central Leather 5's are fairly well secured but are not in the gilt-edged investment class. 2. The last dividend on Vir. Car. Chem. Com. of 1 1/2 per cent was paid last February. It is not on a 3 per cent basis but dividends are paid according to earnings. The common is not an investment, but simply a speculation. 3. The beginner will learn methods of speculation best by trading in Wall Street securities.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

\$100 Bonds, Elmira, N. Y.: The statement I made was that if a person invested \$100 each year for twenty-one years in a 6 per cent bond, and continued to invest the accumulating interest, at the end of the period, he would have over \$4,200. I should have said that this statement was based on an interesting table printed in "The \$100 Bond News," published by Beyer & Co., bankers, 55 Wall Street, New York. If you will write to them, you can get a copy without charge.

Looking Ahead, Altoona, Pa.: 1. In the estates of careful investors you will find, as a rule, not only gilt-edged railroad bonds and securities, but also the shares of prominent national banks and trust companies. While the latter pay a moderate rate of interest they pay at times either large extra dividends or give the holders a profit in the shape of the right to purchase additional stock at a low figure. In this way surplus earnings are distributed. 2. I think very highly of the stock of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., of New York City, of which the late John Jacob Astor was a director. The shares have recently been quoted around 420 and on this basis the dividends yield to the purchaser 4 1/4 per cent.

Careful, Macon, Georgia: Some brokers will accept a moderate payment on the purchase of even a single share of a high class stock and permit the customer to continue small payments every month until the stock is paid for, when it is turned over to him. Meanwhile he receives the dividends. 2. You can open a broker's account with as small an amount as \$70 with which you can buy securities to the value of several hundred dollars and on which you can make monthly payments. Particulars of this plan can be obtained from John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Ask for their "Circular 41."

Merchant, Kalamazoo: 1. The 6 per cent bonds of the Texas Company, one of the leading competitors of the Standard Oil, sell around par. They are convertible into stock at 150 and this convertible privilege will have value if the stock should pass the 150 mark. It has not done so yet. 2. The 6 per cent gold bonds secured by Chicago real estate are highly recommended by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, 1 Wall St., New York. They are in denominations of \$100 and \$500.

Money-maker, Pensacola, Fla.: A very handy "Investor's Pocket Manual" giving the records of large corporations including their earnings and the prices of their securities and also records of cotton,

grain and other markets can be had by any of my readers, without charge, if they will write for a copy to Sheldon & Sheldon, brokers, 32 Broadway, New York. This firm also issues an interesting circular on \$100 Bonds for the small investor which any of my readers can have. It makes a specialty of dealing in small lots.

Expert Advice, St. Paul: 1. Brokers of good standing are always willing to advise with customers and answer inquiries in reference to particular stocks and bonds and market prospects. No charge is made and it is as willingly given to the investor of \$100 as to one who has \$10,000. 2. A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, will be glad to advise with any of my readers and will send them on application, their list of investments. Write for "List 3-L. W." 3. The rumor that the California Oil Co. has made a combination with powerful foreign interests has not been confirmed. As a rule Wall Street rumors of this kind are circulated to influence the market.

Why, Roanoke, Va.: 1. The advance in Texas Company stock recently was due to the remarkable display of earnings last year which has been promptly followed by an increase of the quarterly dividend from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. This puts it on a 7 per cent basis. 2. Industrial stocks will give you a better yield than the railroads at present. It might be well to diversify your holdings. Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, makes a specialty of industrial stocks yielding from 5 to 7 per cent and will be glad to give my readers a list of those they have examined and recommended.

Professional, Tacoma, Wash.: 1. If you feel it necessary to have a higher income than you get from your savings bank, you can invest in \$100 bonds of various kinds that will pay you 6 per cent. These will include farm mortgages, industrial and public utility securities as well as preferred stocks of a certain grade. 2. The guaranteed 6 per cent certificates of the Salt Lake City Security & Trust Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, are issued in denominations of \$100. Write to them for their "Booklet L."

Widow, Santa Fe, N. M.: 1. Leave the mining stock entirely alone. It is purely speculative and very risky. 2. Better diversify your investment by buying one or two bonds of either \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 each of the best investment class. 3. You should understand the reasons why certain securities are better than others. You will find these in "Security Offering," prepared by the Investment Department, of E. F. Hutton & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, Woolworth Bldg., New York. Write to them for it.

Saving Money, Cheyenne, Wyo.: I do not see why you could not get the money saving habit by buying securities on the installment plan. You make a small payment down and additional payments from time to time as you have a surplus. Write to Slattery & Co., Investment Securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York, for their free leaflet on "The Twenty Payment Plan."

New York, September 18, 1913. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions

CUT-RATE life insurance—which is virtually what the fraternal and assessment associations were organized to supply—has not proved a shining success. It ignores certain hard facts and fundamental principles, and, as I have often stated, tens of thousands of insureds in organizations of the kinds referred to have suffered serious losses. Insurance by the state is mainly another phase of the effort to obtain cheap life insurance. State insurance can hardly be recommended because of greater security than that offered by the leading old-line companies, for the latter are perfectly reliable. They rest on a sound, scientific basis and their financial strength is beyond question.

The State will find it difficult to carry on the insurance business without loss, at lower premium rates than those required by the best big companies—rates established as the result of many decades of practical experience. Whatever initial success may seem to attend any commonwealth's venture in this matter, the well-managed life insurance companies are bound in the long run to hold their own, as they have done against fraternal and assessment societies. They need not fear State competition, and it is wholly improbable that any State will ever seek to make a monopoly of the business. Wisconsin has initiated what appears to be a complete attempt at life insurance, but this experiment has still to pass the "acid test" of time. In Massachusetts the State has empowered savings banks to issue life insurance policies. But even the warmest advocate of this scheme must admit that so far it has proved a failure. Neither in Wisconsin, nor in Massachusetts, has there been a wholesale rush to buy insurance bearing the approval stamp of the State.

Even were State insurance intrinsically a proposition of merit, there would always be danger of its being perverted, tainted, and so deprived of much of its value, by baleful political influences. The prospect that State insurance will ever become general in this country is at present far from bright.

W., Manila: The Fidelity Mutual, of Philadelphia, is by no means one of the largest companies, but it makes a good report of its condition.

Ten Dollar Policy, Brooklyn, N. Y.: The \$10 Life and Accident Insurance Policy to which you refer is issued by the Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. It insures against deaths and accidents and makes a generous return without requiring a medical examination. The fact that this policy costs only three cents a day and that it carries life insurance with it, as well as casualty insurance, has given it great popularity. If you are under fifty-five years of age and in good health, you are insurable under this policy. Write to the Aetna Life, Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn., stating your age and occupation and ask for particulars of the \$10 combination Policy.

Hermit



U. S. Marines loading Post Toasties on Battleship Michigan at the Norfolk Navy Yard—(From actual photograph).

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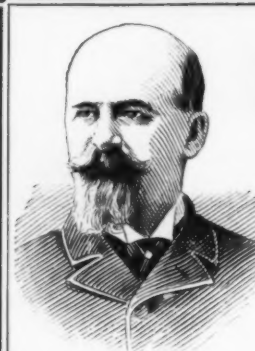
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Cutting Prices is an Extravagant Form of Economy

(Continued from page 304)

tion had been greatly injured because buyers were made to believe that he was an extortioner, and the consumer was no longer able to secure at a reasonable price the product which he wanted and needed because it had become an essential part of his diet.

Fixed prices enable the manufacturer to give the consumer the best value for the price, and, as has been emphasized before, allows a purchaser to buy a product which a manufacturer has made well known by national advertising everywhere at the same price. National advertising allows a manufacturer to sell a worthy product at a small margin of profit because of the increased profits on the increased sales.

Briefly, the principle of price maintenance means giving the same quality at the same price to everyone in every place. The buyer of a trademarked article knows what he is getting. No manufacturer is foolhardy enough to risk his career by putting his stamp of approval, i. e., his trademark, on an unworthy article or upon an article prohibitively priced. Fairness to all concerned is the aim of this scientific and only logical method of merchandising and the only way to get that fairness is by the enactment of a law which will prevent unfair competition and thus insure the public against fraud and deception. This is not a matter of interest merely to a few manufacturers or class of manufacturers or any other special class. It is of the most vital importance to every man, woman and child.

The housewife, the husband and buyer of merchandise in general for a long time have bought from the cut-price dealer unthinkingly. These purchasers failed to realize that the cut-rate dealer had to pay his overhead expenses, had to allow for his cost of doing business and had to add his profit to this in order to continue business. Therefore, it was most reasonable to believe that he could not possibly sell all of his stock below cost although he might have sold a small number of articles in order to inveigle buyers into his store and thus lead them into the belief that all of his prices were proportionately lower than the prices quoted elsewhere. Right thinking, therefore, by the public, is bringing about right methods of merchandising and giving to every one concerned—manufacturer, retailer and consumer—what justly belongs to him.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

WILLIAM JAY GAYTOR, Mayor of New York City, died at sea Wednesday, Sept. 10th, at the age of 61 years. Death was due to heart failure. Shortly before he sailed for Europe Mr. Gaytor was nominated for mayor on the Independent ticket and his death created a unique political situation. The news came as a shock to his own city and caused profound sorrow throughout the country.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, formerly N. Y. State Congressman and a widely known political leader, after an illness of some months, was found dead on a railroad track. He was widely searched for two weeks before being accidentally identified in the morgue.

WAYLAND E. BENJAMIN, lawyer, author and editor, died on Sept. 1st, following an operation. He was 4 years old.

WILLIAM HENRY WILDER, U. S. Representative from Massachusetts, died in Washington, Sept. 11th, aged 58 years.

JAMES FARLEY, the noted strike-breaker, died at Plattsburg, N. Y. on Sept. 11th in his forty-ninth year from tuberculosis. Only a few hours before his death Farley had watched a race in which some of his own horses were entered.

BENJAMIN E. RICE, President of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church, and one of the leading men of the Mormon faith, died in New York City from cerebral hemorrhage on Sept. 15th. Mr. Rice was 58 years old.

E. L. MORRIS, a botanist of world-wide reputation and assistant Curator of the Museum of Natural History, Brooklyn, was accidentally asphyxiated by gas in his home in Brooklyn on Sept. 14th.

Books Worth While

THE ART OF SELLING, by Arthur Fred Sheldon (The Sheldon University Press, New York, \$1.25 net). A complete analysis of salesmanship, the psychology and general principles of selling. A book full of helpful ideas to any salesman, whether amateur or thoroughly experienced.

TAD SHELDON, BOY SCOUT, by John Fleming Wilson (Sturgis & Walton, New York, \$1.00 net). Tad Sheldon is a boy all boys will want to emulate. Every boy will keenly enjoy reading the exploits of this modest little hero.

REFLECTIONS OF A BEGINNING HUSBAND, by Edward Sanford Martin (Harper Bros.). A clean little love story gives an excuse for making a book out of some very clever ruminations and reflections of a just-made benedict.

PERCEPTIONS, by Robert Bowman Peck (Elkin Mathews, London, \$75). A little book of tender little verses each with a strong appeal, some fraught with religious fervor, and many with a subtle touch on the heartstrings.

WELCOME TO OUR CITY, by Julian Street (John Lane Co., New York). A gratuity at the American Bookellers Association Convention. A collection of reprinted and some new stories by this clever writer, which show conclusively the prevailing spirit of camaraderie, liberty, fraternite of the Great White Way written with an indisputable close acquaintanceship that lends truth to his statements.

THE STORY OF A ROUND HOUSE, by John Macneil (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A series of rough, rugged poems full of description and narrative.

LADDIE, by Gene Stratton Porter (Doubleday Page & Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A clean, wholesome, old-fashioned story that twines itself about the heart. Wit and pathos lend further charm to an exquisite early autobiography of a wee little maid.

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FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you. Sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet 8-811. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SONG POEMS WANTED. BIG MONEY WRITING songs. Past experience unnecessary. Send us poems or music. Illustrated Book free. Hayworth Music Publishing Co., 638 G., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS PAY BIG MONEY. Get prepared for "exams" by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write for free booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT AND wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? If you live in a town smaller than 10,000, write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 525, Chicago.

SALESMEN MAKING SMALL TOWNS. Whole time or Side-Line, should carry our fast selling pocket size-line. Special sales plan allowing return of unsold goods. Makes quick, easy sales. \$4.00 commission on each order. Something entirely new. Write for outfit to-day. Burd Mfg. Co., 212 Sigel St., Chicago, Ill.

A REAL PERMANENT BUSINESS BETTER than running a store. We manufacture guaranteed custom shirts, hosiery, underwear, sweaters and neckties and sell through local representatives direct to the wearer. Write, Steadfast Mills, Dept. 33, Cohoes, N. Y.

AGENTS—GET PARTICULARS OF ONE OF the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4,000 yearly. Send postal today for particulars. E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 6731 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS: PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' trial. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 1451, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE

CASTLE VIEW FARM, SITUATED ON THE banks of the Hudson River.—The Rhine of America. Hundred miles from New York, ten minutes from Railroad or Boat Landing. Fifty acres, thirty-five tillable. Fine house and barns, stocked and equipped for chicken raising. Over seven hundred fruit trees. A real investment for \$8,000.00, including live stock, machinery and implements. One-half mortgage, balance on terms to suit purchaser. Send for full description. A. E. Rollauer, Kissena Park, Flushing, New York.

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC

SONG POEMS WANTED: I'VE PAID WRITERS thousands in royalties. Send me samples of your work for free criticism. If available, will publish under fairest, most liberal contract ever offered. Your success largely depends upon selecting an absolutely reliable, competent and successful publisher. New York is recognized market for songs and best place to publish. I composed and published many of the "greatest hits." Est. 16 years. Free booklet. John T. Hall, 6 Columbus Circle, New York.

NOVELTIES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REAL JAPANESE Things, Menu Cards, Place Cards, Table Covers, Silks, Xmas Goods, etc. Matsumoto-Do Co. Color Prints, Art Subjects by noted Japanese artists. 50 prints with full description sent anywhere on approval. International postal will do. Matsumoto-Do, Dept. 302, Tokyo, Japan.

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\$4.25 EACH PAID FOR FLYING EAGLE COINS 1856. We pay a Cash premium on hundreds of old coins. Send ten cents at once for New Illustrated Coin Value Book 4x7. It may mean your fortune. Clarke & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 39, Le Roy, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

YOU CAN WRITE A SHORT STORY. BEGINNERS learn thoroughly under our perfect method. Help you sell your stories. Write for particulars. School of Short-Story Writing, 42 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS

7% FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES. Denominations \$100 up. Bank Trustee. Interest and Principal guaranteed. Highest security possible. E. H. Clark, Box 765, Waycross, Ga.

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BE AN ARTIST. MAKE MONEY DRAWING comic pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim book—it's chuck full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Bound in 3-4 Mor. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned within 10 days. Address Zim Book, Room No. 1149, Brunswick Bldg., New York.

ART PRINTS

DECORATE YOUR HOME. USE JUDGE Art Prints. Artistic, attractive, and the same time inexpensive. Send 10c. for Judge Art Print Catalogue containing sixty-two reproductions in miniature of the Judge Art Print Series. Judge, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

Classified Advertising Service

THE FINCH SCHOOL—A BOARDING AND day school for girls from sixteen to twenty years of age, corresponding to college, which develops individuality, cultivates the human interests and sympathies, and is abreast of modern thought. New fireproof ten-story building equipped with every appliance essential to safety and comfort. Basketball and tennis court. Mrs. Jessica Garretson Finch, A. B., LL. B., Principal, 61 E. 77th St., N. Y.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1863

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September, 1863)

September, 1863

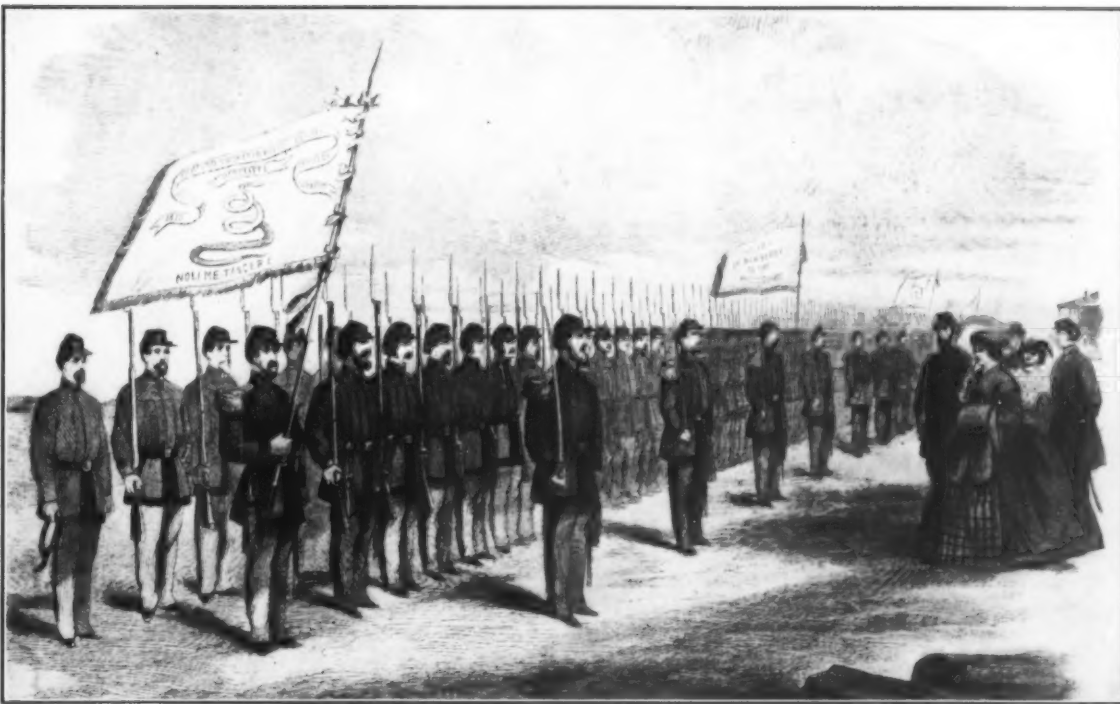
The following will give an idea of what a failure the Conscription bill has been: In the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts 1852 men were called for, of which number the government received only 308 men and \$101,400 as follows:

Accepted 64
Substitutes 245
Paid commutation 338

The people of Chicago are busily engaged in discussing the construction of a tunnel under Lake Michigan for the purpose of securing a supply of better water. The proposed tunnel will be two miles in length, extending from the shore directly under the lake, perpendicularly to the shore. It is to be five feet clear in diameter, walled with brick and cement eight inches thick. The bottom of the shore end of the tunnel to be 66 feet below the level of the lake, and to descend at the rate of two feet a mile to the further end. The bids for this wonderful piece of engineering range from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. It is to be completed in two years.

The Pacific Railroad is fairly under way. On the 14th cars ran from San Francisco to within 17 miles of San Jose; 25 miles will be in order for passenger cars within a month. The balance of the road to San Jose will be completed by January.

The death of General Sam Houston is again reported. The *Richmond Whig* says that he died on the 25th of July at his residence in Huntsville, Texas. He was 70 years of age.



A HISTORIC SOUTH CAROLINA DRAWING AGAIN BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Reference to this LESLIE drawing (which first appeared in our issue of Feb. 23, 1861, has been made by the *Columbia State* in its issue of July 29, 1913. It represents the Richland Volunteer Rifles drawn up in Fort Moultrie on the occasion of a visit by the wife and daughter of Governor Pickens. The *State* says that a copy of the paper is in the possession of Major J. R. Allen, once an officer in the Volunteers and adds: "Major Allen prizes highly his well-thumbed and time-tattered copy of this Leslie's of 52 years ago."



CIVIL WAR PLAYING CARDS ADVERTISED IN SEPTEMBER, 1863

Instead of hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades, the suits were eagles, shields, stars and flags; a Colonel supplants the time-honored King; the Goddess of Liberty is the Queen; and a Major takes the place of the Jack. Two packs of these cards were sold for \$1.

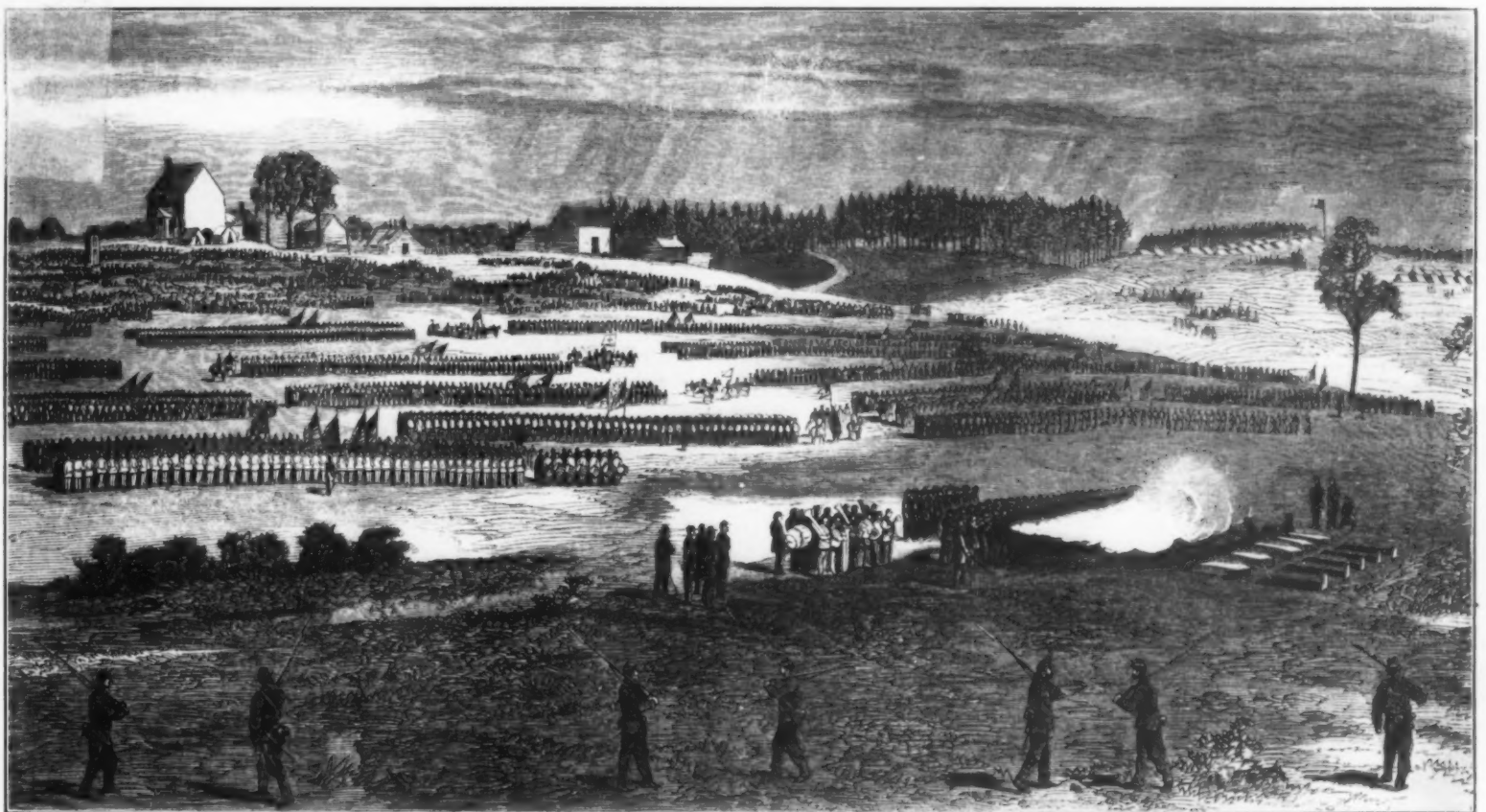
September, 1863

Illinois, having furnished an excess of 1,600 volunteers over her quota, stands credited with that number on the next call. Indiana has also exceeded her quota by 8,000 under the present call. No draft will therefore take place in either of these States.

It is feared that Lessep's canal will suffer from rising of the Nile which is thus reported in a letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 19th of August: The Nile is rising so rapidly as to excite great apprehension; it is already 14 feet higher than last year at the same season, and it has yet 45 days to rise. The Government has dispatched by rail a large quantity of timber and piles to different points to be ready to dam the gaps in case the dykes give way; and men are employed in raising the banks along the river.

The newsboys make the most of the sensation head-lines with which the telegraphic dispatches are garnished. Seeing one little fellow unusually silent, a friend of ours asked: "What's the news, my son?" "Oh, there's a whole lot of news, but nothing to holler!" News with "nothing to holler" is a bad fix for the newsboys.

A little girl of three years old was saying her prayers not long since when her little brother, about four years old, came slyly behind and pulled her hair. Without moving, she paused and said: "Lord, excuse me for a minute while I kick Harry."



A SPECTACULAR EXECUTION OF FIVE PENNSYLVANIA DESERTERS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

The five condemned men were all from the 118th Pennsylvania; they were made to sit down on their coffins, which had been placed at the foot of their graves. A Protestant minister, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi were in attendance, and the execution was witnessed by the whole of Syke's Army Corps. The firing squad was composed of thirty-six men.

Mrs Housewife—
 Why not add
 a little variety to
 your good home
 meals by including
 in the baking
 a batch of fancy
 bread. Here is
 something very
 nice and not
 difficult to make
 if you use Gold
 Medal Flour



RUSSIAN BREAD

4½ cups Gold Medal Flour
 1 cake compressed yeast
 1¼ cups scalded milk

¼ cup sugar
 1½ cups raisins
 2 eggs

¼ cup butter
 1 teaspoon salt
 Cinnamon to taste

Dissolve yeast in scalded milk, cooled to 80 degrees; add 1½ cups Gold Medal Flour and mix until smooth; let stand until light and puffy. Add eggs, sugar, butter, raisins, salt, remainder of Gold Medal Flour and cinnamon. Mix to a stiff dough and knead thoroughly. Let stand until double in volume. Divide into two equal parts for two loaves; cut each loaf

into three equal parts; roll the parts into strips about 12 inches long and tapering to a point at each end; press ends together and braid. Place on buttered baking sheet, cover and allow to stand until light. Bake from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. When cool, ice with an icing made by mixing a few drops of hot water with powdered sugar, flavoring with vanilla.

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

EVENTUALLY - WHY NOT NOW?